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LABOR ESPOUSES CAUSE OF WEST VIRGINIA MINERS

Samuel Gompers, for American Federation, Says Mobilizing of Mobs Is Result of Oppression by Operators of Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Any check put upon the West Virginia miners, whose activities during the last week have threatened to precipitate a rule of martial law, will merely be temporary oil on long troubled waters, and cannot avert the real storm, it was declared yesterday by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. The mobilizing of the striking miners in form of "an armed mob," is an outbreak caused by the cumulative effort of injustice and oppression by the West Virginia operators, and until these fundamental conditions are remedied, there can be no peace. This is the warning issued in the form of a statement by Mr. Gompers.

"There are certain basic facts which must be considered before there can be fair and proper judgment of the situation," said Mr. Gompers. It was pointed out that these facts had been withheld from the public, which had been led to believe that the "lawless mob" of the last few days was merely the expression of unjustified bitterness against the mine owners.

Power of Mine Owners

The two main facts to which, it is alleged, the present disturbances may be logically traced, are the refusal of the West Virginia operators to abide by the wage award of the United States Coal Commission in March, 1920, and the continued presence of "private armies" allied with the mine owners. The confessed inability of state authorities to deal with the situation is the result, said Mr. Gompers, of the corruption of the legal and military authorities of the State by the mine owners.

"The State of West Virginia is run by these operators," he declared. The four "basic facts" which, according to Mr. Gompers, are at the root of the whole situation and have been consistently ignored by the government and the press, are as follows:

1. The mines of West Virginia constitute the last refuge of autocracy in the mining industry. In these mines an unrestricted, unlimited greed dominates the industry.
2. The appetite of this private greed is upheld by a private army of killers the like of which no longer exists in any other state. This private army is paid by the mine owners, and naturally seeks to justify its presence by making "business" for itself in the form of trouble. The Baldwin-Peltis Detective Agency recruits this army, but the mine owners pay the bill. Deputy sheriffs, paid by mine owners, form another wing of the private army, equally dangerous.

Strike One of Protest

3. The present strike is a direct protest against the action of the mine owners of West Virginia in refusing to abide by the award of the United States Coal Commission. If the United States Government at this time defends the mine owners and does not destroy the private armies of the mine owners, the government is in the position of sustaining a defiance of an order issued by its own authority.

4. The government of West Virginia has broken down, not because the miners have protested against lawlessness, but because it has failed to stop the mine owners from enforcing law as a private business at the hands of privately paid and privately directed gunmen.

"These paramount truths have been found to exist by representatives of the United States Government," claimed Mr. Gompers. "The government itself, through the United States Senate, established these truths in 1914. It found them after long and painstaking inquiry. They are indisputable. They are as they have been."

"The 1914 senatorial committee found a complete breakdown of civil law, and in depicting the lengths to which coal mine autocracy was carried, officially reported that during the period of martial law the court-martial before which offenders were tried 'deemed itself bound only by the orders of the commander-in-chief, the Governor of the State, and in no sense bound to observe the Constitution of the United States or the statutes of West Virginia relative to the trial and punishment of parties charged with crime.' The senators found that during this high-handed reign the civil courts were open and holding their regular terms. It also was found that the court-martial inflicted punishments 'unknown to the statutes, or in excess of the punishment provided for such offenses under the laws of the State.'"

Duty of Government

"The United States Government can do a great service by destroying government by gunmen, by restoring civil government uncorrupted by coal mine autocracy, and by giving to the miners an opportunity to secure justice and to be free from persecution in enjoying their constitutional rights."

Officials of the American Federation of Labor yesterday expressed great

hope in the efforts of the special Senate committee, with William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, as chairman, which will endeavor to ascertain actual conditions in the Mingo territory by conducting an investigation on the scene, beginning September 21. Former investigations, it was said, had been successful in so far as they threw much needed light on conditions prevailing, but had not been followed by remedial legislation. They expressed confidence that in this case the information collected would be considered sufficiently important to justify early action.

Troops Withheld

Airplane Squadron Sent to Coal Fields—Oppression Is Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Late yesterday Brig.-Gen. H. H. Bandholtz informed the War Department by telephone that conditions in the West Virginia mining region were favorable. It was said that there was no intention of declaring martial law, and while the federal troops at Camp Dix, in New Jersey, and Camp Sherman, Ohio, are ready to be sent at a moment's notice, the indications are that they will not be sent. It is obviously the desire of the Administration to keep hands off if it can possibly be done. The eighty-eight light bombing squadron of the air service, consisting of 16 planes and the proper complement of officers and enlisted men under the command of Maj. Davenport Johnson, left Langley Field at 11 o'clock yesterday morning for Charleston, under orders to report to General Bandholtz for such duty as he may direct.

The President and the War Department evidently place great confidence in the judgment of General Bandholtz, since the expiration of the time set by the President for the dispersal of the miners was attended by urgent messages from officials and former officials of West Virginia urging armed intervention. L. S. Scholts, Representative from West Virginia, had telegraphed to the President on Wednesday evening that "12 o'clock tomorrow may be too late. Situation is tense and extremely critical." Former Gov. H. D. Hatfield and former Gov. W. A. McCorkle also urged that troops be sent to the scene of trouble, but still the Administration waited on the report of General Bandholtz, which proved reassuring.

The sheriff and prosecuting attorney of Mingo County sent the following telegram to the President:

"The people of the county are quoting John L. Lewis and other officials connected with the United Mine Workers of America as making repeated charges to the effect that the present attempted invasion into Mingo County by numerous armed forces consisting of members of the United Mine Workers of America is on account of hired detectives and gunmen being used in this country for the purpose of guarding mines and intimidating workmen. As the situation here has become nation-wide in interest, we feel that it is incumbent upon us, and our duty, to inform you that from the time the strike was called by the United Mine Workers of America on July 1 of last year, no detectives or gunmen have been employed in this country for the purpose of guarding property or intimidating workmen. On the contrary, during all this time no guards have been permitted about coal plants, except regular, authorized state or county officials, notwithstanding that numerous murders and other crimes have taken place and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property has been destroyed by dynamiting and burning. Feeling that possibly many persons, as well as members of the United Mine Workers of America, may be, through these charges as made by the officials of that organization, misguided, and desiring to definitely set at rest such charges, we ask that this matter be made public."

OIL MEN PLEASED BY MEXICAN DECISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Mexican Supreme Court decision, that the retroactive application of that part of Article 27 of the new Mexican Constitution relating to sub-soil rights is unconstitutional, is regarded in financial circles here as a definite step toward recognition of the Oregon Government by the United States.

Discussing the situation, Herbert G. Wiley, vice-president and general manager of the Mexican Petroleum Company, said yesterday:

"Most of the obstacles heretofore mentioned by the United States Department of State to recognition of the Mexican Government will be brushed aside. The decision is of greatest interest to American oil men. When the Supreme Court held Paragraph 4 of Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution non-retroactive, it practically meant the restitution of American oil properties in Mexico, which have been placed almost under confiscation by the government. The paragraph has frequently been mentioned in State Department notes to Mexico as an obstacle to recognition, and although it would be inadvisable to forecast action by the State Department, this step clearly indicates Mexico intends to clear the path."

SILESIAN INQUIRY BEGUN BY LEAGUE

Representatives of Belgium, Brazil, China and Spain Are to Study Problem—No Restrictions Placed on Investigation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Thursday)—With the view of forming a perfectly independent opinion on the Upper Silesian question, the Council of the League of Nations has, on the proposition of Viscount Ishii, unanimously decided to entrust its preliminary examination to the representatives of Belgium, Brazil, China and Spain, whose duty it will be to study the fundamentals of the problem. The nations will have the right to call in technical advisers and will be empowered to hear German and Polish inhabitants in Upper Silesia. Their inquiry will be conducted unhampered by any restrictions.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Thursday)—While the League of Nations is applying itself to the solution of the Upper Silesian problem, reports state that Germany and Poland are engaged in direct negotiations endeavoring to arrive at a compromise. These reports are formally denied by Polish authorities in Paris and the Quai d'Orsay intimates that the French Government considers them incredible and almost certainly unfounded.

Vilna Question Settled

GENEVA, Switzerland (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—The dispute between Poland and Lithuania regarding Vilna was settled by the representatives of the two countries here this morning. They agreed that there should be two Lithuanians, one the district of Kovno, which shall be independent, and the other Vilna, in which the Poles will supervise the administration.

MISSION TO RUSSIA SEEKS ADMISSION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The mission to Russia, on behalf of the international commission now holding meetings here to consider the possibilities of relief and to attempt to coordinate activities, cannot leave at present. It is even unlikely that its members will be designated until a clear decision of the Soviets, to whom a message had been sent, assures the commission that all facilities for the inquiry which are demanded will be given.

As for the cooperation of the Hoover organization and the American Red Cross with the body organized by the Supreme Council, it is understood that they will retain their autonomy. There is no conflict, but the American organs are independent and cannot accept the decisions of Paris. They will, however, help in every possible way, though working on their own lines.

From the beginning there has been a feeling that the Hoover mission should not be controlled by a European board, and there is no real junction of the American Red Cross forces with those of the International Red Cross Societies. It must be confessed that there is likely to be much delay in getting the European activities going, and it is hardly expected that the reports can be received, considered and acted upon before next month, especially in view of the uncertainty regarding the Soviet attitude. In the meantime the American work will begin, if possible.

FIRST PAYMENT OF GERMAN REPARATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Today payment of the first 1,000,000,000 marks sent by Germany under the London agreement to the account of the Allies, and whose repatriation is now the subject of a serious controversy between Germany and England, should have been effected, but there is no exact knowledge at Paris whether the engagement has been fulfilled. Nevertheless it is believed that the information emanating from Berlin, declaring that the full amount had been deposited, may be accepted.

By tomorrow the American banks, which are understood to have received the gold dispatches and the securities on behalf of the Bank of England, which is the custodian of the money, will probably have notified the French Government, and there is little doubt entertained that satisfaction has been given. At present \$29,000,000 marks are accounted for, and the balance in payment of the bonds handed to the reparations committee is believed to be covered. This prompt payment, if confirmed, will have an important influence on French feeling, which is now rather perturbed about the military manifestations in Germany, where it is held, two opposite currents are meeting.

NEWS SUMMARY

Too high hopes on the ability of the coming conference on unemployment at Washington to relieve the present situation by remedial measures should not be entertained, according to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who points out that many of the causes of the present business depression are not within the control of this nation. Following a discussion with Mr. Hoover, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has expressed his approval of the steps to be taken by the conference.

President Harding, addressing the War College at Washington yesterday, stated the belief that there would never be a time when there was no need of a national instrument of authority and power. He forecast a better understanding between nations and a lessening of armaments, however, and pledged those to whom he spoke that they would never be called by him into a service which they could not render wholeheartedly as American citizens.

In opening the argument for a dissolution of the injunction against the enforcement of the Nebraska state law forbidding the teaching in the grade schools of subjects in any foreign language, the Assistant Attorney-General declared before the District Court that the use of German, as advocated by parochial schools, is not a necessary doctrine in religion, and that doctrine embodied in religion and literature lost nothing by being translated into English. The parochial schools, he declared, are attempting to promote the use of the tongue, under the pretext of religious teaching.

American business, it is declared in Washington, is seriously menaced by the dumping in this country of former army stock, sold to the French Government for the purpose of aiding the devastated war areas. French speculators have obtained a large part of these supplies, originally belonging to the American expeditionary forces, and, owing to the failure of Congress to pass prohibitive legislation, French railroad yards and piers are now reported to be filled with goods awaiting transportation to American ports, where they will be sold at prices with which American manufacturers cannot compete.

Speaking for the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers yesterday defended the actions of the West Virginia striking miners and declared the trouble is due to the oppression of the workers by the mine operators and the refusal of these operators to abide by the rulings of the United States Coal Commission.

Has the full consequence of the Fordney tariff bill been realized? In the opinion of the Federation of British Industries it has not, for if the measure passes the Senate at Washington and is put into operation it means that the trade between Great Britain and the United States will suffer a considerable diminution. This would nullify the strenuous efforts being made to revive industry and preclude the possibility of England paying either the capital or interest on her war debt to America.

Interest has again been revived in the Irish question by the news that two Sinn Fein emissaries have gone to Gallic, Scotland, with important communications for Mr. Lloyd George. The British Premier is on holiday there with Mrs. Lloyd George and Lord Riddell.

Li Yuan-hung, former President of China, is in London. His mission and that of other Chinese personages now in England is connected with the forthcoming Washington conference, but in what respect has not been divulged. He is exerting his influence to secure the cessation of hostilities between North and South China, as the conflict provides an opportunity for the enemies of China to declare to the outside world that the Republic is unable to govern itself.

Although the revolt in the Malabar district of India has to a great extent been localized, it has been found necessary to declare a state of martial law in the areas most affected. Under guard of the British troops almost the whole of the railway service has been resumed. The rising itself is not giving British officials at home and in India so much concern as the possible effect it may have on the population in other parts of the country and in the neighboring State of Afghanistan.

So as to form an unbiased opinion of the Upper Silesian controversy, the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva has entrusted the preliminary examination to representatives of Belgium, Brazil, China and Spain. They have the privilege of hearing the inhabitants of the disputed region and calling in technical advisers. From Geneva also comes the report that the dispute concerning Vilna has been settled by the representatives of Poland and Lithuania.

According to Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada the Thirteenth Parliament of the Dominion is soon to dissolve and there will be a general election before the end of the year. He addressed a public gathering at London, Ontario, on the tariff policy of the government, the place of Canada in international affairs and the issues on which the federal election will be fought.

ARMY ESSENTIAL AS DEFENSE POWER

President Harding, in War College Address, Forecasts Better Understanding Between Nations and Lessened Armaments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding, in an address delivered yesterday at the opening of the autumn term of the War College here, spoke enthusiastically to the officers of their profession, and assured them of his belief that, however much peace desire might be set upon disarmament as a goal, the time would never come when there was no need of an instrument of authority and power, with the implication that the government would always need the army.

Wars may be minimized, however, by understanding, he asserted, both at home and among the nations of the world. The present state of affairs in West Virginia, he said, was due to lack of understanding, and he asked the officers of the army to aid in promoting a better world understanding. This Administration, he told them, would never call them to a service which they could not render wholeheartedly as American citizens.

Power Commonly Shared

Deprecating his lack of knowledge of many subjects regarding which he should be informed, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, President Harding said:

"The President is, after all, just the agency employed in focusing the judgments of those in America whose minds and experiences must of necessity direct the trend of government. There would not be a man, even if he were a superman, otherwise, who could serve as President. I have come to find a new confidence in myself because of the capable men I find around me who can take upon their shoulders a great part of the load that comes to any executive."

"I do not know what ought to be said about your profession for the future, but men of the army, no matter where the best aspirations of the world may lead us, no matter what tremendous and gratifying progress the world, if I please you now you will never be called to service during the present Administration for any war that you could not enter with all your hearts and souls as American citizens. I want you officers to proceed to your activities in the defense of our national life with that insistent

Protection Essential

"I think there will be less of armies and less of navies. I wish it with all my heart. But there never can come a time when there is not a requisite agency for the maintenance of law and authority and for national defense. It is perfectly futile to think that there may never be a conflict when you stop to consider that in 2000 years of Christian civilization and 4000 years more of pagan civilization, we have only lately come to a civilized state of armed warfare, and that doesn't apply to quite all the nations of the world. It has been a slow proceeding, and I believe we of America, without unseemly boasting, can say we come the nearest to unselfish, conscientious warfare of any people in the world. If I please you now you will never be called to service during the present Administration for any war that you could not enter with all your hearts and souls as American citizens. I want you officers to proceed to your activities in the defense of our national life with that insistent

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understanding that among peoples we must put forth aside any possible occasion for conflict."

There are two essentials to civilization, he declared. One is understanding at home; we ought to have no conflict like that in West Virginia; that is lack of understanding. There should never be a conflict between civilized nations, and there never will be if there are men in authority who will insist on full understanding first.

"I want you to be for the time being advisers of an Administration that seeks for America fullness of understanding with the peoples of the world," he said.

SINN FEIN ANSWERS BRITISH PREMIER

Reply of Irish Republican Parliament to Mr. Lloyd George's Peace Proposals Has Been Dispatched to Him in Scotland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

INVERNESS, Scotland (Tuesday)—The hard-worked Premier is not allowed to rest even when on holiday, for Sinn Fein emissaries are hard on his heels. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Lloyd George, accompanied by Lord Riddell, visited Inverness this morning and later motored to Achness on their way to Gallic, where the Premier is to spend his holiday. Shortly after Mr. Lloyd George and his party had left Inverness two representatives of Sinn Fein, R. C. Barton and Joseph McGrath, arrived by train. They are understood to be the bearers of Mr. de Valera's reply to Mr. Lloyd George's last letter. They proceeded by motor car to Gallic.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—The reply of the Irish Republican Cabinet to the latest communication of the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, on the British Government's peace proposals was dispatched today to Mr. Lloyd George, who is in Scotland. The reply is being taken to Mr. Lloyd George by Robert C. Barton, member of the Irish Republican Parliament, who acted as courier for Eamon de Valera, the Irish Republican leader, in his other communications to the Prime Minister. It is reported here that the Cabinet's reply was redrafted since the outbreak of the rioting in Belfast.

It was authoritatively stated here this afternoon that the reply is an acceptance of the invitation of Mr. Lloyd George for a further conference in London. No plenipotentiaries have yet been nominated, however. The public department of Sinn Fein will await the announcement of its receipt by Mr. Lloyd George before making its contents known or issuing a statement concerning it.

POSTAL CONGRESS TO UNIFY RATES

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Argentina's proposition granting various countries freedom of action regarding postal rates among American nations has been approved by the commission of the Pan-American Postal Congress, in session here. This departure from the universal convention would enable the United States to use the domestic letter rate for mail directed to all countries in the western hemisphere. Approval by the commission probably means that the congress will adopt the proposition.

GRAIN FREIGHT RATES CUT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Authority was granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday to western and southern railroads to reduce 5½ cents a hundred pounds the rates on grain and grain products for export from Missouri and Mississippi River points, and on grain from the territory between the rivers, and from Illinois to Gulf ports, Mobile to Galveston, inclusive.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES CONCERNED OVER AMERICAN TARIFF

Fordney Bill Will, It Is Said, Ruin Export Trade of Britain and France as Far as Business With America Is Concerned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Considerable dismay is being expressed by manufacturers in this country at the effect the Fordney tariff bill will have on British industry if it passes the United States Senate and is put into operation. The opinion held by the Federation of British Industries is that the full consequence of the Fordney bill has not been quite realized, for in effect it means that trade between Great Britain and America must suffer a very considerable diminution and with regard to some industries it will virtually cease.

Although at first sight this may seem to be a matter which militates only against the interests of Britain and British merchants, the view is held that it is likely to prove a subject for serious consideration by the United States, when it is realized that America is not only the creditor nation of the world, which in itself gives her a unique position, but that her own extensive foreign trade can only be maintained by the free exchange of goods for food.

Protection Against Dumping

In some quarters it is thought the Fordney bill may have owed its inception to a desire for some adequate protection against the dumping of cheap foreign goods. No doubt this object will be attained, but at the same time both the British and French export trade, as far as the United States is concerned, will be ruined.

The proposed new customs tariffs as a whole have given rise to much concern, but the clause which causes the gravest apprehension appears under the heading "Ex-titlle IV, section 402, Value—Except as otherwise provided by law the word 'valde,' wherever used in this act or any other law relating to the appraisal or classification of imported merchandise, shall mean the price on the date of exportation of the imported merchandise at which comparable and competitive products of the United States were ordinarily sold or freely offered for sale in the usual wholesale quantities."

In short, this means that the tax on imported goods shall be estimated on the selling price of that particular commodity in the United States. Though in some small measure offset by the rate of exchange the effect of such a tax will be to paralyze trade between America and England, nullify the strenuous efforts that are being made in this country to revive industry and finally to preclude the possibility of England being enabled to pay either the capital or interest on the British war debt to America.

Opinion in Britain

With such seriousness is the matter viewed by the manufacturers of Great Britain that the Federation of British Industries is contemplating the advisability of approaching the United States Government direct, and placing before it the consensus of the opinion of the 20,000 firms it represents. Apart from its huge membership and the fact that it also represents a capital of over £6,000,000,000, the British Prime Minister has indicated that efforts of such a representative body might in many cases succeed where the government would be helpless.

This is considered to be one of those cases and confidence is felt amongst the directors of the federation that the business men of America will realize in sufficient time just what effect the Fordney bill must have on world trade and an impoverished Europe, in view of the fact that the United States is virtually the international banker for civilization.

The fact that Charles E. Hughes, the Secretary of State, has broken all precedents in requesting the Senate Finance Committee to allow the group of British steel manufacturers at present in America to appear before it, in order to point out the far-reaching effect the bill will have on the British iron and steel trade alone, is the subject of much appreciation among manufacturing interests throughout this country.

This delegation, whose spokesman is Arthur Balfour, though important enough in itself, is by no means representative of British industry, but Mr. Balfour's statement before the committee can be taken as fairly expressing the opinion of the industrialists of Great Britain when he said: "We recognize that the peace of the world depends upon Great Britain and the United States. We, on our part, desire to do nothing to disturb the friendly relations. We know we owe you a great debt, and that we can owe you only in goods. Therefore we ask you, let us live, let us work, let us pay."

Steel Import Barrier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Every business man we have talked to has expressed himself as against the Fordney tariff measure now before Congress, yet there seems to be no organized senti-

ment making itself heard," declared Mr. Arthur Balfour, managing director of Arthur Balfour & Co., Ltd., Sheffield, England, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. Mr. Balfour is the leader of a deputation of four British steel men who appeared against the tariff measure on Tuesday at a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee in Washington.

"It is certain that manufacturers in the United States who have been relying for their supply of certain kinds of steel upon England, especially upon Sheffield, will be totally cut off if the Fordney bill goes through in its present form."

"United States manufacturers for years have benefited by the use of peculiar forms of steel which originated in Sheffield; chiefly manganese, stainless and high speed steel in its present form, all of which were invented in Sheffield."

"The present tariff on high speed steel is \$65 per ton. Under the proposed tariff the rate would be \$200 per ton, and if American valuation is adopted as the basis of the tariff, the rate will be \$251. This would absolutely preclude any thought of English steel makers doing business in America."

"We were greatly surprised to be invited to testify before the Senate Finance Committee in view of the fact that we are aliens, and were highly pleased with the consideration given our views. In fact, the hearty reception we have received all along the line since landing in the United States has been way beyond our expectations."

Mr. Balfour, with Sydney Jessop Robinson, president of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, and John Cecil Ward, managing director of Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd., Sheffield, are in Chicago for two days to confer with manufacturers and bankers on matters of business. They will visit other large cities before they sail for England on September 22. Mr. Balfour once worked in a foundry in Buffalo, New York, making cast wheels. He went to England in 1896.

Protests Important

Exceptions Taken to Tariff Clauses Are Timely Warnings, Says Chairman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Apprehensions recently voiced by the special Cuban commission and commercial interests of various South American countries are not to be lightly regarded as "propaganda" instigated by special interests, but as timely warnings of what will happen under the proposed high tariff regulations, said Thomas W. Page, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission yesterday.

According to Mr. Page, one of the most immediate results of the erection of a tariff wall against other nations would be the serious crippling of United States trade with South America, a trade which has been growing steadily up from small beginnings and which has recently assumed proportions promising well for the future, if its present basis is not disturbed.

There has been a disposition in some quarters, said Mr. Page, to regard the protests which are being made in increasing numbers as mere "scares," not based on facts, and set on foot by business interests who were simply afraid of reduced profits. The investigation of the Tariff Commission points conclusively to the fact recently stressed by the Cuban commission: that Cuba will be put into a very serious financial conditions if the sugar industry is hampered by a duty of 2 cents a pound and that the other South American countries will be affected to a considerable degree.

Retaliatory Plans Begun

It is not generally known that retaliatory measures are already being prepared by South America in view of the proposed tariff wall to be erected by this country. In Argentina, bills discriminating against the United States in the matter of duties on imports have been introduced and are reported to be solidly backed by the press and Government officials.

"If South America is unable, because of our high duties, to export to this country wool and other products which she has always sent to us in large quantities, she will necessarily dispose of these in other foreign markets, from which she will in turn do her buying," said Mr. Page. "Several of our industries which during the war built up a valuable market in South America will by this process have their work brought to nothing. South American business is not going to buy from us if we make it impossible for them to sell in our markets, and this would be the result of a high tariff."

The plate glass industry and the automobile industry, Mr. Page mentioned as being especially menaced in this respect. Both of these industries carry on a large percentage of their foreign trade with the countries of South America and will be hard put to find a substitute, as financial conditions there are relatively stable as compared with European countries.

Germans on Alert

It has been noted in recent commerce reports that German competitors are to some extent underselling American business concerns in these markets. They are on the alert for an entering wedge to capture the large field and the withdrawal of South American trade from American markets, caused by resentment and by inability to pay if they cannot export to us, would furnish this wedge, in Mr. Page's opinion. And once Germany is firmly established as a seller for South American markets, it is obvious that any attempt of the United States to regain her lost position would be made extremely difficult.

Firms doing business with South America are keenly aware to the situation that would confront them as the result of a tariff wall against entry of South American goods. They

realize that they cannot sell where they do not buy. Already the unfavorable exchange rates has resulted in the cancelling of orders by South American firms and in many cases refusal to accept goods which are now piling up in warehouses.

In other words, the unfavorable exchange rate in itself has caused demoralization in trade with South and Central America and the investigation of the Tariff Commission leads Chairman Page to the conclusion that only the incidence of a high tariff is needed to destroy the great advantage which United States business gained in the world war in the period of the South war.

Modifications Expected

There are indications that Republican leaders in the Senate are keenly aware of the danger involved in the extreme character of the Fordney bill. Among these is Boies Penrose, Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee on Finance, who is now looked to to plane down the tariff, if there must be one, to a level that will not make trade with the United States prohibitive. Senator Penrose is definitely inclined to accept this view of the situation.

Another important element that enters into consideration is the future of the merchant marine. One of the foremost efforts of the Shipping Board has been to put the United States flag on the sea between the United States ports and South America. Shipping depends on the availability of cargoes coming and going; that one sided trade is inimical to operation. Yet, it is pointed out, protests from South America may be regarded as a serving of notice that a volume of trade with the United States must inevitably decline with the extent of economic barriers established by this country. This is merely the literal and economic interpretation of the maxim laid down by President Harding in his inaugural address that "we cannot sell where we do not buy," and in no case is this more important than in the case of the American trade with South America.

UNITED FRONT IS AIM OF CHINESE

Efforts Are Being Made to End Hostilities Between North and South so as to Secure Unity at the Washington Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The selection of Chinese representatives to attend the coming conference at Washington on the Pacific questions has stimulated the conflict of interests among the various factions in China, and there is much oriental diplomacy being exercised as to the determination of the personnel of the large delegation. Certain high personages have already arrived in London from China on business connected with the conference, but precisely what that business is has not yet been divulged.

What can be said, however, is that Li Yuan-hung is a prominent figure in Chinese politics just now, and the former President is exerting his influence to secure a cessation of the hostilities between the North and South and between province and province that provide material for the enemies of China to hold up the republic to the outside world as a country which is entirely unable to govern itself, and therefore must be treated as a ward under the tutelage of the western powers.

Li Yuan-hung commanded part of the Republican forces during the anti-Manchu rebellion and later succeeded Yuan Shih-kai as President from which post he resigned in 1917. It was during Mr. Li's term of office that the Parliament was dissolved, an act which laid the foundation for Dr. Sun Yat-sen's election as "president" in Canton recently. If Mr. Li is successful in restoring peace to China it is generally held that the position of the Republic's delegates at Washington would be tremendously strengthened as would be that of Mr. Li himself.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen is not the only obstacle, however, to the presentation of a united front by China. Hostilities are still proceeding in the two central provinces of Hupeh and Hunan, north and south of Yangtze River, and this part of mid-China has been the principal scene of activity since the victory of the Kwantung forces over those of Kwanai.

The conflict between Hupeh and Hunan is regarded as straight fight between north and south, and there is no doubt that the former is being backed by the forces of Peking, all the more so as mid-China is the frontier area between north and south, where each side is constantly doing its utmost to increase its advantage. Peking is apparently winning for a land and river attack by Hupeh forces against the river port of Yochow, giving access to the valley which leads to Hsiao Tung in the Hunan highlands is reported to have been successful, and there is a prospect of Hunan being invaded.

ITALIAN WORKERS RESIST WAGE CUT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday).—The Textile Workers Federation has called a strike against the proposal of the manufacturers to reduce wages by 15 per cent. The workers state that they will only accept a reduction based on the lower cost of living. The strikers number nearly 60,000, but it is thought that the strike will be of short duration, as the Roman Catholics in the trade union have refused their support.

BANKER PROPOSES NEW TARIFF POLICY

Otto H. Kahn Says Economic Recovery May Be Won by Foreign Trade, and Tariffs to Meet Present World Condition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The time has come when we should arouse ourselves out of our slough of industrial despond," says Otto H. Kahn, who has just returned from Europe, "and I believe we can do so if we make a determined effort and pull together and follow that road which is marked by the sign posts of economic soundness."

"Some of these sign posts are: 'A wise taxation policy. If our system of taxation has been, as undoubtedly it has, a strongly intensifying factor in bringing about the present situation of business collapse and unemployment and in retarding recovery, the reason is not so much the total size of our tax bill but the fact that it is a level that will not make trade with the United States profitable and useful. We cannot have a return to normal business conditions, we cannot have vigorous business enterprise, until we shall have corrected the most glaring, at least, among the faults of our present system of raising revenue."

Aid to Business

"A wise credit and loan policy. There has been too much willingness in certain financial quarters to promote enterprises, to float securities for public sale and to facilitate business expansion when prices were abnormally high, and a policy of caution and restriction was indicated. In times like the present the attitude of those who are in charge of the business of loans and credit should be one of active encouragement and of a ready willingness, within the limits of prudence and capacity, to extend adequate facilities to borrowers for legitimate needs at home and abroad."

"A wise tariff policy. Our government, during the war and for some time after, extended huge loans to European governments. I venture to think, with undue and unnecessary lavishness. Private loans and credits have likewise been extended to foreign applicants to a very large degree, and perhaps not always with sufficient discrimination. Whatever may be the merit of suggestions put forward for dealing with this question, it appears manifest that public opinion and Congress are unwilling at this time to consider any disposition of the loans owing to us by foreign nations except their refunding."

"But we cannot eat our cake and have it. There are only a very few ways in which foreign nations can discharge the interest on the debts owing to us, let alone the principal, and of these ways the most available is to furnish us with goods and services. Furthermore, if we want the foreigner to buy from us we must be willing that he should also sell to us. Trade in the long run cannot be one-sided matters of sensational export balances."

"I am in favor of the principle of a protective tariff for America to the extent that its application is necessary to preserve our industries and the American standard of wages and living. But that principle can no longer be applied with safety and advantage to the country and with fairness to the consumer, in the old-fashioned, somewhat haphazard and sometimes extreme way."

"In order to use the capacity of our industrial plants and to give full employment to our workers, we must make every effort to hold our own in the markets of the world. And that is only possible if the cost of production can be brought into line with existing conditions. To that end the prerequisites are that waste and slipshod methods in business be eliminated, costs brought down, the 'get-rich-quick and easy' period considered definitely at an end, and both Capital and Labor recognize the need of adjusting their respective compensation to the respective circumstances which their country has to meet."

"Sound and effective measures to aid the farming industry. It is greatly to be hoped that the long-pending settlement between the government and the railroads will at last be consummated without further delay."

Extension of Export Trade

"Cultivation of our export trade. That is a difficult task at best, in the face of depreciated currencies, cheap labor and other stimulating factors operative in foreign countries. It requires, first of all, careful study in that field on the part of our merchants and bankers, and the setting up of organizations and machinery, to be as effective, and the training of men to be as competent and expert as those that have been developed by competitors. It requires us to project our thoughts and plans internationally and to establish serviceable affiliations and appropriate cooperation abroad. It requires cooperation and comparison of views and experiences between exporters and bankers among each other and between them and the proper departments of the government. The somewhat costly mistakes which have been made within the few years ought to be turned to account as lessons for the future."

"In connection with this problem the question of what, if anything, can be done to 'stabilize the exchange' ought to receive the close attention of the government, and might profitably form the subject of an international comparison of views, or of a conference in which the American representative should be more than a mere 'observer.'"

VON BUELOW PASSES AWAY

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—Field Marshal Charles W. P. von Bue-

low, commander of the second German army from the beginning of the great war until June, 1918, passed away here yesterday. He was in command of the German troops which crossed the Belgian frontier in August, 1914, and was later in charge of the second army when it had been shifted southward to the neighborhood of Rheims. It was alleged by the Allies that Field Marshal von Buelow ordered the execution of civilians at Liege, Belgium, and was responsible for the bombardment of Rheims Cathedral, which virtually destroyed that ancient edifice. He was made a Field Marshal on January 27, 1918.

EFFECT IN INDIA OF MOPLAH RISING

Though Disturbance in Malabar Region Is Largely Localized, Afghanistan and Other Parts Require Close Watching

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Severe fighting still continues between the rebel tribes of Moplahs in the Malabar region of Madras Presidency and British troops, and though the disturbance has to a great extent been localized, it has been found necessary to declare a state of martial law in the districts most affected. Major-General Burnett-Stuart has assumed command of the operations which, though considerably hampered on account of the rainy season, have been so far successful as to have almost the whole of the railway communication where it runs through Malabar.

The railway is being held by troops and trains are run during the day. Additional troops are being drafted to the scene but up to the present it has been found impossible to give any detailed account of the casualties and the property that has been destroyed. Although the rising is serious enough in itself, British officials both at home and in India are more concerned with the possible effect it may have on the population throughout the country. Keeping in view the fact that the vernacular press of India has of late years increased enormously, it is easy to see how quickly the effect of a local disturbance may be communicated through the length and breadth of the country.

Latent Powder Barrels

Although 90 per cent of the population is illiterate, this in no wise helps conditions, for it only means that those who can read are influenced by the sympathizers with the non-cooperation movement, and in turn influence mobs that gather to hear inflammatory articles read and commented on. The cumulative effect is to render many districts where this sort of propaganda takes root simply latent powder barrels, so it needs the utmost vigilance on the part of officials to prevent a serious conflagration.

The present disturbances have been somewhat discounted in certain quarters on the ground that records show between 20 and 30 Moplah risings within the last 75 years, the two latest outbreaks being as recently as 1894 and 1896. At the same time it has to be recognized that the population of India as a whole has never in the past been worked up to the state existing at present, which is mainly owing to the organized operations of the non-cooperators headed by Mahatma Gandhi.

Furthermore, the feelings of the Ameer and the war party in the powerful neighboring state of Afghanistan have also been taken into consideration. In the same thread has to be recognized that the population of India as a whole has never in the past been worked up to the state existing at present, which is mainly owing to the organized operations of the non-cooperators headed by Mahatma Gandhi.

Afghan Friendship Ends

Although the former friendly relations only terminated in February, 1919, with the murder of Ameer Habibullah, by April Ameer Amanullah, thinking that in the Punjab rising his opportunity had come, set the Afghan troops in motion with the object of expelling the British from India. The severe defeat that subsequently followed and the withdrawal of the British subsidy does not seem to have altered the present ruler's views. Neither has the British mission to the Ameer of Afghanistan, headed by Sir Henry Dobbs, as yet met with much success in negotiating a treaty on more friendly lines than that concluded by Sir Hamilton Grant in August, 1919.

Therefore, what with the unfriendliness displayed by Afghanistan, the sporadic risings in different parts of the vast country, also the non-cooperation movement, fanned as it is by intense religious fanaticism, it is easy to see that the maintenance of law and order is no sinecure. It is therefore hardly surprising that the British Government, as well as the government of India, views with anxiety the effect the exaggerated reports of the Moplah rebellion may have in other parts of the country.

According to the latest reports received at the India Office: "The interior of Malabar district, other than the Palghat Taluk, is now under control. Throughout the affected area government offices have been wrecked and looted and records destroyed. Communications have been obstructed and famine conditions are imminent in portions of the affected area. Europeans and numerous Hindu refugees of all classes are now concentrated in Calicut."

GENERAL ELECTION OUTLOOK IN CANADA

Arthur Meighen, the Premier, Deals With Prospects in Announcing That Thirteenth Parliament Is Soon to Dissolve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—The Thirteenth Parliament of Canada is soon to dissolve and there will be a general election before the end of the year. This was the momentous, though not entirely unexpected, announcement made here last night by Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, in addressing a public audience practically for the first time since his return from the overseas conference of premiers. Important pronouncements were also made by the Premier in connection with the tariff policy of the government, the place of Canada in international affairs, and the issues on which the coming federal election will be fought. While the Prime Minister's announcement of an election was indefinite to some extent, it is understood the election is planned for November 7, which is practically the earliest date on which the ballot could legally be taken.

"I am not here tonight to discuss the past," he said, "but I don't shun the discussion. The conduct of the war, the management of our affairs through the war, the grappling with new and perplexing difficulties that followed each other or piled in all to these or nearly all, are past. I have some part in them, but only the part of one man, one among hundreds of thousands of men and women who did their duty just as well, may no doubt, better. In the tension and stress of those years we had violent differences of opinion; we had keen debates, but think of this: It is not surely of some significance that on these subjects there is not much discussion now? Is it not a fact that of those who fought us hardest, thousands have agreed that in the great decisions of the war we were right, not on one question alone, but on many, and that in the policies of reestablishment we did not fail? People of other countries, of England, of the United States, have come to their conclusions. They have watched the conduct of our affairs through the war and since and their verdict is generous. They think we set an example. From you, the people of our own country, we ask this verdict, and it is the only verdict we have any right to ask, that the conduct of those who bore the responsibility of government through those trying years was not unworthy of the Canadian army and the Canadian people."

Cost of Defense

"What is the question that confronts us now? A few people say, in a few places, that we are spending too much on defense. But that is not an issue. No man can make that an issue. We are spending less per capita on defense than any other nation in the world, less than any nation either on this continent or in Europe. We have cut down our forces till it costs us now only \$2.15 per head for defense of every kind on land, sea and air. It costs the United States \$13.33, it costs Australia \$6.33, it costs New Zealand \$5.82, it costs Britain \$22.36, and other countries higher still. On naval defense we pay almost nothing compared with other countries the size and strength of ours. In militia, we pay less today than we have done for years. When the value of the dollar is considered you can't do less and keep an organization together. The nucleus of the militia is essential, absolutely essential, if we are not to be helpless in the event of a conflict, helpless until it is too late."

Position as to Tariff

Launching into a partial discussion of the tariff, Mr. Meighen said: "For years back our tariff has ranged around 16 per cent on the total of goods imported. It is now less than 15 per cent. Our tariff on dutiable goods alone averages under 22 per cent, the lowest since 1876, the lowest in the world, save Great Britain alone, and I doubt very much if it is higher even than Great Britain's if it be under the tariff that has just passed the House of Commons. The man who talks of the tariff of Canada being a high tariff, especially if he is a man who maintained a higher tariff himself when we did not need a tariff half as much, that man I say is a humbug. He is counting on the ignorance of his audience. Such is, in very brief, the history of our policy through these 40 years. Tariffs have gone up all around us. In every competing country they are defending themselves by stronger tariffs, striving to hold their populations, striving to establish their industries by surer markets at home, so as to enable them to produce on a larger scale at a low price and thus battle for markets abroad. That is what we see all around, even in England herself. The United States, our biggest competitor—bigger twice over as a competitor with this country than all the rest of the world together—the

United States of America, that has been sending up her products at the rate of \$775,120,975, a year for the last five years and buying little more than half as much, the United States of America, not satisfied with that advantage, has just erected a new wall against us and for that matter against the world, a wall so high as to imperil a large share of the export business we have been able to build on. One hundred and sixty-eight million dollars of our exports of farm products have been attacked by a high tariff barrage at a time when they are sending into this country \$80,000,000 of those products that sell here against the output of Canadian farms; at a time when they had succeeded in sending up in five years \$1,706,610,941 more goods of every kind than they bought from us. A few years ago we accepted their offer to free wheat and flour and the tax in both directions went off.

"War embargoes interfered for a time with movement either way, and the reciprocal arrangement was in actual effect only a few months when they fastened a tax against our wheat and 20 per cent against our flour. Three years ago we accepted a similar offer as to potatoes. Last May they changed the minds and put a tax on potatoes, and our farmers must seek other markets. Only three years ago we came to an agreement for the mutual exchange of fishing privileges and Canadian fishermen adjusted themselves to that condition. Six weeks ago they cancelled it all and put up the old barriers again. These experiences are not new. They are but the repetition of lessons we have been taught for 60 years; lessons that have been written for our instruction ever since we set up in the business of being a nation alongside the great republic."

Challenge of Opposition

"The challenge of the official opposition is not a serious challenge. In western Canada their following has gone over almost in a body to the farmers. I doubt if they have a single candidate in the field between Lake Superior and the mountains. The same is true, though in a less degree, of Ontario. They have not carried a single contest on their platform since they adopted it in 1919. They have carried two or three in Quebec, by denouncing conscription and they have carried one in Ontario on a special platform of straight protection."

"The real challenge comes from another quarter. A new party has arisen in this country. It took its birth in western Canada. There it flourished and there it has its stronghold still by adroit organization. By special periodicals and propaganda, by class appeal, misinformation has been scattered, prejudice has been imbedded and the harvest is a political party whose set purpose is to reverse the fiscal policy of this country. It has grown to full maturity, it has demonstrated great strength, it has carried several contests in rural ridings, and recently, in Alberta, it registered a triumph by almost 10,000 majority. That is something new on the tariff issue. They followed that up by sweeping from power the government of that Province. These are facts we cannot ignore and the manly thing to do is to accept their significance and get up and face them."

"The breath of life of that party is free trade. Every one knows that who knows anything about them. Their platform means free trade. Read it. It denounces protection, it means free trade. It demands an immediate and substantial reduction in the whole customs tariff. It demands an immediate increase in the British preference to 50 per cent, and complete free trade with Britain in five years. It demands unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. It demands that all foodstuffs as well as all farm implements and a long line of other articles be immediately made free."

"There are those who refuse to be alarmed who say, 'Look at Mr. Cramer; he is hedging already on the doctrine that he has preached for years. Free trade, he says, is a fiscal paradise, but I don't want paradise too soon.' Very true, I know he is talking nonsense of that kind, but the movement is bigger than his leader, and their organizations won't be betrayed. I doubt not that every farmer elected will be pledged to his platform, with his resignation put up as security."

The Liberal Party in Alberta, in January, 1919, in regular convention, adopted the whole farmer program, and declared as well that Canada should strive for free trade both with England and the United States. Prominent leaders of the official opposition have just got through declaring that the farmers' program and their own on tariff matters is the same. Extremists of other groups have got in behind this movement, and have vigorously supported it in a recent contest.

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A revision of our tariff is due and overdue. The American tariff, which has been low ever since the Underwood bill of 1913, has now been raised against us, the highest in years. We must revise our policy. We must decide its principle. That is the big imperative thing the people of Canada have to do.

Need for Tariff Stability

"Until they get it done, until they do decide it, we can't have tariff stability; we can't have business stability; we can't have confidence; we can't have full employment; we can't have wealth and growth and vitality, until we know whether the people want a protective tariff or whether they don't. No tariff is secured either in the Opposition platform adopted in convention and set down in black and white. Either it or the Farmers' platform means beyond all dispute the overthrow of the historic policy of this country. The farmers have shown their determination. They have shown their power. They have swept into their current whole sections of the Liberal ranks. They proved in the decisiveness of recent victories that no policy can have the least security until the gauntlet they have thrown down is taken up and the answer given by the whole people of Canada."

"When should the contest come? If we hold the first regular session of Parliament, it will mean that there can be no dependable revision for another year and a half of uncertainty in the country, of waiting, of inactivity, of unnecessary unemployment. I don't want to be responsible for that. Let us get this thing decided and know where we're going and get down to work. Since the extraordinary verdicts of Medicine Hat, and Alberta were pronounced I have felt that this was the proper course and that there should not be a regular session. If the voice of Canada, somebody else will have to give it effect."

The Campaign Issue

"On so grave an issue a campaign would require to be fairly long. Even these consequences I considered, but I don't think with our great western and northern populations a campaign through the months of December, January and February is thinkable at all. There is, therefore, no means of redistribution except at the price of holding the country in suspense, through very difficult times for 13 or 14 months, an issue formidably challenged, an issue that goes to the heart of our industrial and national life. For these reasons I think the right thing to do is to recommend a dissolution of Parliament at an early date to provide time for full discussion and an election before the new year. That course I intend to pursue."

"There are those who have spent their time for years back—not without remuneration—in seeking to plant in the minds of the farmers of Canada a sense of oppression and prejudice in their eyes other classes of our country. This propaganda has been false in its promises, pernicious in its consequences. It has provoked unhappiness and discontent where there was no cause. Those engaged in agriculture in this, as in every country, have had difficulties and discouragements. I know something about them. They contend against nature's forces—drought and hail and frost and rust. But those who preach that a protective tariff is the enemy of the farmer have read very little of history."

"The farmer of England resisted free trade and resists what there is left of it still. The farmer of the United States is the leader of protection, and his insistence is the parent of the Fordney bill. The time will come when the same will be true of Canada. Meantime there has been no unfair treatment. The farmer has not been asked to pay more than his share of taxation in any form whatever."



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The Odd Man

Mrs. Noah

Every one asks me where I picked up Florrie, my little handmaid, and I don't wonder, for she looks like a figure out of a quaint woodcut or an animated version of the Mrs. Noah of our childhood. Would anyone believe that she had never wandered beyond an hour's journey of Charing Cross?

It was after Esmeralda left for a home of her own. Not a woman in the village could encourage me to hope for a successor to that pearl of great price, but as I sat lonely and in despair there came a great knocking at the door and before me stood a little girl in small, dirty white frock and babyish hat.

"Mrs. Green at the shop says as how you want a nice, capable girl, so I've come," she announced. I hesitated and my case was lost. The child trotted unbidden through the doorway and set down on the hall table her entire wardrobe contained in a spotted blue handkerchief.

"You are not very big," I managed to gasp out.

"Fifteen and a half; yer-last girl came younger nor that."

True and unanswerable: Her round pink chubby face and bright blue eyes were lit up in a smile that transfused her.

"What do you know about housework?"

"Lor, I don't know nothing about that."

Honest at least. I began to recover my wits.

"I've been in a sweet factory. They only kep' me three months; said I was no good, they did, so I left 'em. Done housework at home? Lor! Not me! There's Mother to do it all. But" (looking round her with big wondering stare), "I'd like to live in a house like this. And I'd learn, that I would. I did look inside a grand house wunst—only wunst, a servant came and druv us out of the steps. My brother Manny, 'e turned and said 'Ark at she a—holding we; us don't belong to she.' They'd got red curtains and a piano at that 'ouse. Truth, they had. Yours ain't as fine as that, not by long chalks, but it 'all do!'"

My face must have shown indecision, for Florrie went on: "So you see I'm just what you wants and I'll stay. There, Mother!" She darted over to the door and into the arms of a woman waiting on the pavement outside.

"I've got the job, Mother; give us a kiss and good-night." That was how Florrie began service.

To hear the life of a factory girl from behind the scenes, to understand its effect on character and habits, is to widen one's outlook. Florrie was a problem and no mistake, an affectionate, turbulent, outspoken, lovable little being as wild as an unbroken colt. It took all our persuasive powers to get her to discard the cheap finery of the factory girl, and submit to the innovation of a decent outfit, to be advanced out of her ways. What she stood in and a best blouse and hat (such a hat!) stowed away in the blue spotted handkerchief was all she had in the world. There was a shock of fair hair, too—a bigger problem even than the hat, but Florrie solved it in her own way by coming down one morning with it all cut off close and plastered down wet against her red cheeks, as red as a Dutch doll's.

"Couldn't bother to brush it now I'm so busy," she explained, full of importance.

Florrie had never made a bed, for her mother could do it so much quicker. She felt like a princess in her own tiny bedroom actually with curtains and wonderful furniture. "What be that thing for?" she asked staring at the little chest of drawers. "Lor! well ain't it handy. We had a box at home"; and for half an hour she pulled the drawers in and out to see how they moved.

Even wider did her blue eyes open when she saw the dinner table being laid for the first time.

"Lor! What do you have them white handkerchiefs for and all them spoons and forks? And a pot o' flowers, too. You can't eat them, can yer? At home we puts all the knives in the middle of the table and then grabs. And that cloth. Why, a bit o' newspaper comes a lot handier. We alius puts our flowers in the window—we do."

The first time the postman came Florrie was delighted. She picked up the letters and came into the room with her hands behind her back. "Which hand will be have? There's three—one a piece I s'pose."

"Go into the hall," she was told, "put the letters on a tray and come in and say, 'The letters, mam.' That's what a maid does when the postman comes, Florrie." She imitated me exactly and then remarked with an engaging smile, "That's a rummy go—ain't it?"

I discovered before long that Florrie had never passed beyond the fourth standard at school and had forgotten even the little she had learned. She could not read beyond words of three letters nor write anything but her name, which she began to scribble on the kitchen walls and also on my white furniture.

All Florrie's wages were frittered away so I arranged to allow her sixpence a week for pocket money and to keep the rest for her clothes.

The next day a friend who was staying with me gave her a little tip. Florrie dashed after me along the garden path crying "Here y'are. She's

given me two bob. I'll soon have a new hat now." And when she was praised for something she had done well she remarked complacently, "Lor, I have done it nice, ain't it? And here's something for yourself," offering me twopenny.

It was just before the holidays when she came to me and our little preparations and presents amazed her. She had never given a present in her life and her excitement knew no bounds when she set off for home in a new coat and frock, carrying a little gift for every one bought out of her own money.

"What did they say at home?" we asked.

"I ran all the way and when I got there I cried 'Lor, here I am again,' outside the door and burst in upon them and gave them something all round to show my kindness, and Dad said I was a good girl and gave me half a crown and I've brought this for you"—extracting a little newspaper parcel from her pocket—"It's Xmas pudding and I'm glad I've learnt about giving things." On Easter Monday she smilingly presented me with a bar of



Mrs. Green at the shop says as how you want a nice, capable girl, so I've come

chocolate as she wished me "A Happy Bank Holiday" and I found her pocket money had been saved and little presents carried home.

The uncivilized ragged colt who came to me a year ago has grown six inches in height and yards in importance. She has left off saying "Lor, what a lark!" and can wait at table without disaster.

Yet Florrie will never be like other people's servants; she is a factory girl through and through. Some day—sooner than I like to think—Florrie will follow Esmeralda's path. When my surprising, unconventional, little Mrs. Noah departs to the ark, how I shall miss her!

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The British Association for the Advancement of Science is holding its annual meeting at Edinburgh this year, from September 7 till September 14. It is 90 years since the association was established, on the initiative of Sir David Brewster, and since then it has become preeminent among institutions in the United Kingdom. Few would now profess, as Adam Sedgwick did when he went on a geological holiday, that he would be serving the cause of human knowledge best by staying away.

The association has met in Edinburgh on four previous occasions, under the following presidents: 1834, Sir Thomas Brisbane; 1850, Sir David Brewster; 1871, Sir William Thomson (afterward Lord Kelvin); and 1892, Sir Archibald Geikie. The president for this year is Sir Edward Thorpe, who will discourse on "Aspects and Problems of Post-War Science, Pure and Applied"; while other subjects down for discussion are the age of the earth, the Forth and Quebec bridges, the origin of the Scottish people, the place of music in education, Einstein's theory of relativity, and speech through the ether.

Though primarily philosophical, these addresses have not always been devoid of sensation. When Professor Tyndall was president of the Belfast meeting he raised a storm of controversy by his materialistic sentiments; and Sir James Dewar in the same city many years later upset British complacency by declaring that in matters of practical science the British were two generations behind the Germans.

These sensations, however, have not always come from the pontifical chair; not infrequently they have sprung from lowlier origins. The occasion when the association "put its foot in it" over Louis de Rougemont, is not likely to be soon forgotten. At the 1898 meeting at Bristol one of the star attractions was that famous "explorer," and so cleverly did he piece together the story of his 28 years of adventure in central Australia that it was accepted by some of the most eminent geographers present. He met every point of criticism with a glib and ready story which did credit to his imagination, if to nothing else.

Stanley, the famous African traveler, created another sensation when he went down to the Brighton meeting to tell the members how he had "found" Livingstone. His quick eye detected the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie seated in the front row; his quick brain devised a sensation of the first order. He came to that part of his story where Livingstone had asked for news of the outside world. "I told him," said Stanley, "that France was beaten on the field of battle, that a republic had succeeded the monarchy, that Napoleon was a refugee in England!" The announcement had an immediate effect on the Emperor, who started violently in his seat, but the Empress preserved an imperturbable calm.

PACKING A TRUNK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There was a time when I believed success in packing a trunk to be purely relative, but I have exchanged my delight in such domestic labors for an attitude of superior indifference whenever vacation time comes. Of course a confession of this kind sounds like disillusion. To my immediate family my change is construed as defeat. It is nothing of the sort, as the sequel will show in due time and place. But it is of little use telling that to the most important members of my family. They are women and what the world would regard as ideal trunk packers. They believe that a trunk is not truly packed until it is found at least five times more personal apparel than should be allowed in justice to the trunk. To make sure of this my family usually executes a jig upon the top of it, until the lock is finally turned and the clasps have been strained into place. Then one hears triumphant cries of "Ah!" and "Thank goodness, that's done!"

Of all this I am acutely reminded when looking back upon the beginnings of my present vacation. The packing, like greatness, was not, I may say, thrust upon me. I voluntarily and charitably assumed the duty. I was thereupon given a trunk for my special use and a general outline of what would be necessary to put into it and informed at what hour and upon what day the trunk should be ready for the taxi-man to take it away. Then, having been shown a pile of my apparel to be packed, I was left alone with the remark:

"Be sure, John, to put in the shirts!"

"Of course! Of course!" I replied. "I shan't forget."

"But you did last time, you know. Perhaps, after all, you had better leave the packing to me or to Sister. She is such a success, isn't she?"

"Humph! I don't know. Anyhow, leave it to me."

She closed the door slowly, looking at me with that air of resignation which seems to hesitate even while it trusts.

Being fairly committed to my task, I set out on the first logical step, which was to assemble all the personal effects which I judged to be necessary for the trip. When they were finally together I congratulated myself that I had omitted nothing. It was then that the packing began.

I cast my impedimenta as gayly into its capacious, open jaws as must Mistress Page have done when she threw her linen into the monster basket which was to prove such sorry discomfort for the burly Sir John Falstaff.

I may as well confess, however, that the trunk that I had filled on my economical method apparently shrank to the most ridiculous proportions. More than half my things, too, were still upon the floor or distributed about the furniture. Obviously a little revision in the packing was necessary, and I at once proceeded good-naturedly to take out most of the things, that I might better utilize the corners. But when the process was finished there was still a huge surplus unpacked. What should I do?

A little thinking showed me the need of elimination. Perhaps after all, there were articles which I could spare, and so I started ejecting some of my books. But to my chagrin I could discover none that was dispensable. So I discarded some shoes and a suit or two, the steamer rug and the bathrobe. Then I packed once more; but still without success, and it now became obvious that more drastic measures must be tried. Once more I went through the eliminating process.

Once more the process of packing, this time with the confident hope that I had passed the pils aller of my difficulties. But what was my consternation to find that even those things that I had held to be the irreducible minimum were still in part outside the trunk. Were they there of malice aforethought? I proceeded to take up the offending articles and to cram them into my trunk willy nilly, without regard to order or to shape. Was I to be shamelessly defied by these inanimate objects? No! Better to forego my vacation than to admit defeat!

At last they were all in, and I was upon the lid, exerting all the pressure I could summon, as though the trunk were a silo and not a receptacle for my holiday belongings. Alas! I had held to the lid would not close, and the more I pressed and squeezed, the more I bounced and danced upon that unoffending thing, the more it squeaked and bulged.

At last I gave up. What else could I do? The trunk was badly strained, a hinge had started, a clasp was broken; and now even if I had emptied the creature, it was too twisted to close properly again, even with the best intentions. It was useless for the vacation.

It was in this critical pass that I had the brilliant idea. I who had sneered at the common habit of over-stacking a trunk had been guilty of the same offense myself. What did I want on my holiday but the pure joy of my books, the thrill that comes from thoughts itching for the pencil and the note book, and the delight of putting those thoughts on record? And was there not real fortification for my attitude in those lines of Marcus Aurelius: "A man's happiness—to do the things proper to man?" A collar or two in my pocket, a tie, a brush, a book or two in a little bag! Excellent!

The taxi-men had taken out the rest of the luggage.

"They will be back in a moment, John, for your trunk," she said. I made no reply. The men returned.

"This way," she directed.

"Oh!—er—er—" I stammered.

"They needn't bother."

"What?" She looked at me aghast.

"You're not going?"

"Oh, yes!" I answered. "But the trunk isn't."

She gave me a soothing glance, taking

ing in my guilty air and the general brightness of my appearance.

"John, you're travelling in your pocket!"

"Oh, no! not entirely! This little handbag." I held it out to the taxi-men.

Scornfully she waved them aside. "That's all the luggage! Towser can carry this!"

"LITTLE MOTHER VOLGA"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Volga provinces might well be included in a brief-list of the world's most interesting regions, although, apart from the great river itself, there is nothing that reaches sublimity in the scenery, unless one is in the mood to appreciate limitless spaces of earth and sky.

The Volga region arouses the curiosity and anticipation of the traveler because it is traversed by one of the longest and most famous rivers in the world, because it is full of human interest, and because of the wonderful fertility of the "black earth" cornlands. These stretch southward from the river in an immense open plain, the solitude of which is broken only by the widely scattered and primitive settlements of the "Little Russian" peoples and the varied tribes, still only half reconciled to the abandonment of their old nomadic life, who inhabit the low reaches of the river.

The Volga is the largest river in Europe. In its tortuous course from the Valdai Hills between Petrograd and Moscow to its many outlets into the Caspian Sea below Astrakhan, it flows more than 2300 miles. It has a sluggish current, owing to its slight fall, so that when the frost breaks in spring, and the melted snows of an area nearly as large as France rush to its bed within two or three weeks, the river broadens out to a width of three or four miles in many places, while at others, notably in the neighborhood of Samara and where the fair booths of Nizhni-Novgorod stand, it overflows vast areas of low-lying land. A few weeks later, by the end of May, these waters have subsided, leaving the river about a mile wide in its middle region and flanked by low, wide shores of white sand, which merge into extensive marshlands or uncultivated meadow country on the northern bank, and each up to pleasant green hills on the south. "The most attractive reach is the great loop known as the Bow of Samara, where the high hills are diversified and well timbered. Here it is that one best understands the reaction of the Russians for the river, as expressed in their phrase 'Little Mother Volga.'"

The towns on this great waterway were busy centers of trade until war and revolution shattered Russia's economic life. Nizhni-Novgorod, with its famous fair, the gateway to all the commerce of the east, and the dividing line between the territories occupied by the Slavs and the strange admixture of tribes which extend eastward to the steppes; Simbirsk, with its pleasant boulevards perched high above the river, where Lenine was born; Kazan, separated from the stream by four miles of sand and marsh; Samara, the trading mart of the eastern territories, where camels still lie about the streets; and Saratov, which shares with Samara the possession of great flour mills. In the last three named towns the life of east and west mingles, and pure Russians, Muhammadans (Tartars), Bashkirs, and other tribes, and Jews present a motley spectacle of humanity in the streets.

The villages and smaller towns on the river bear a more prosperous appearance than the settlements farther south. This is due to the employment created by the river traffic of steamers, barges, and the huge lumber rafts, which, bearing houses and a numerous colony of lumbermen and their families, drift slowly down the stream.

The villages are of the usual type, with one wide street, which is ankle deep in dust in summer and a quagmire in winter. In place of the hovels of the more isolated settlements, however, one finds solidly built block houses, with carved and painted fronts and interior adornments of homemade lace and linen. Nevertheless, the whole aspect is that of a primitive world. One sees wooden plows and carts made of poles slung to two pieces of curved wood. In a shady nook the wanderer may come across a woman plying the distaff.

The typical dress of the peasants still survives, but after years of isolation from the outside world the decent to raggedness becomes swifter. The colored shirts and trousers and high leather boots of the typical bearded Russian peasant have given place to an incongruous mixture of garb. Old garments of military uniform, Russian, German and British, are worn with remnants of native costumes, and bast coverings for the feet, but the women preserve with scrupulous care their brightly colored costumes and head-dresses for Sundays and holidays.

Liquid Value

It was June in Juarez. We had strolled past the old church with its facade bullet-marked since the last revolutionary fray, past curio shops and vendors of dulce, to the shadiest corner of the little plaza. Not far away a gesturing orator offered the freedom of the city to several hundred sightseers from a convention in El Paso.

"Shine, sir?"

Three Murillo cherubs, graduated as to size, stood before the man of our party. One held the blacking; one held the brush; one the wooden box. All three grinned.

There was silence at first while they set to work. Then:

"Cuántos!" murmured the middle-sized cherub to the largest in a tone of inquiry.

"Dose," answered the one appealed to,

with some hesitancy and an appraising sidewise flicker of black eyelashes directed toward the one who had consented to the shine.

"Three!" cried the smallest one then, his voice shrill with hope.

Three what, we wondered. They were, of course, discussing how much the tip would be—but what was the coin? Did they think in Mexican or in American money?

The second shoe received its last rub, and the wearer of it reached in his pocket. We rose as the middle-sized cherub's grimy fingers closed over a coin, and the other two heads bent instantly to see its value. Then the smallest-sized cherub gave us the clue.

"Cinco limonadas!" he squeaked ecstatically, and the three raced away to the nearest stand where pink tissue paper streamers waved over a big glass bowl of orange-colored liquid.

They counted, it seemed, in terms of lemonades.

PIG ALLEY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Although it certainly has an entirely different official designation, probably some extremely high-sown name, such as The Way of Ten Thousand Virtues or Avenue of Verdant Spring, no old-timer among the foreign residents of Shanghai ever thinks of referring to the place as anything else than Pig Alley. It lies on the southern edge of the French Concession, and, in the days when the Manchu Dynasty still controlled the destinies of China, was hardly more than a footpath running along the edge of the moat under the shadow of the frowning native city wall. After the revolution of 1911, the wall was torn down and dumped into the moat, so now the little row of junk shops looks out upon a broad, though still atrociously surfaced roadway.

The changes so wrought may have constituted progress but they have done much to spoil the place for those who used to poke around the dingy little shops in the hope of unearthing some quaint bit of old bronze—an incense-burner, a candlestick, or an old-fashioned tripod libation cup—and spend delightful hours on dull winter afternoons playing the game of bargaining in which the Chinese are themselves such joyous experts. Available now to the automobile shopper, many of the little, old-time places have given way to more pretentious curio shops, with show windows and even glass cases in which their treasures are displayed. Swarms of professional beggars have taken the place of the appreciative groups which used to gather and enjoy the long-drawn-out haggling over the price of a bit of bronze or porcelain, applauding with quick laughter a good jest by either vendor or prospective buyer.

This Pig Alley of the earlier period is the one I like to remember, and the days when my gradually expanding stock of colloquial Chinese first made it possible for me to wander along the line of shops and poke around in the collections of semi-junk without the aid of an interpreter are filled with pleasant memories.

Many of my first attempts to out-bargain these most skillful bargainers were actuated rather by a desire to learn and practice the fine points of the game than by any particular interest in the actual object of the transaction. Three of the rules which experience demonstrates as fundamental are: First, keep your opponent in the dark as long as possible in regard to which of his possessions has attracted your interest; second, make your original offer about half what you are really willing to pay, which will usually mean offering something like one-sixth or one-eighth of the real value; and finally, never make an increase on your price until he has first suggested a reduction from his.

The first of these rules of the game seems easy to follow, but in actual practice is far from being so. The Chinese shopkeeper is usually possessed of an uncommon shrewdness for discovering just what it is that has caught your eye. A shade too much of the casual in your manner of handling a piece will put him on the alert as quickly as open expressed admiration, and when he once finds out what you really want you may be perfectly sure that you will never get it at less than twice the price he would be willing to take from a native.

One of my earliest, and in many respects choicest, purchases along the alley was a small, squat, very heavy, bronze incense-burner of true Ming pattern and having, of course, the Ta Ming inscription molded in the bottom. Whether it actually dates from the Ming dynasty, even the most expert connoisseurs would hesitate to say of this or any other piece whose history could not be authentically traced; but when, after more than two hours of chaffering, joking, and compromising, I brought the price down from \$15 to \$6 and carried it away wrapped in an old newspaper, I had what will always be to me a treasure. The three short, elephant-footed legs which melted into the body of the piece by the softest of curves, the cleanness of the casting as seen in the Ta Ming seal on the bottom and a line of molding around the top as sharp as if it had been cut on a lathe, and the clear, bell-like note which the bronze gave forth when struck, all were evidence of good workmanship and good metal whatever may have been the date. I often went back to the little hole-in-the-wall shop from which that came, and got a number of other bits of junk, but nothing which ever pleased me half as much as my first bargain.

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One other purchase that stands out in my memory was that of a pair of openwork porcelain lanterns which a friend and I picked up in a neighboring shop at a much later period, after the wall and the moat had disappeared. On this occasion the honors of war rested with the enemy. We had seen the lanterns just before China New Year's, a time when all Chinese shopkeepers are anxious to get hold of ready money, and could have bought them then for \$6 without any bargaining. Not being sure that we really wanted the things, we did not take them, but a few months later we decided that they were too rare to be left behind and went back for them. In the meantime the price had gone up to \$16 and the owner sensed our objective as soon as the game began. Our attempted flanking maneuvers were without effect, our suggestions of compromise left him unmoved; he simply shut up like a clam and let us do the talking. If we did not want them at his price, some of these "outside-kindom" people would come along some day in a "machine-wagon" and take them. And the end of the story is that we finally took them at just what he asked for them—\$16.

Pig Alley is no longer its old self. The progress that razed the wall and turned the moat into a broad highway has increased the rents, and the little dingy shops, with their higgly-piggly accumulations of junk, are giving way to more imposing places of business.

THE BARGES PASS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Today, the river is blue, deep blue, reflecting the summer sky, and full of dancing, sparkling lights. The Boy and Girl and I climb over the stile



We wave and they wave back

into the meadow which leads down to the river's bank. The wind is tossing the tree tops and making glossy ripples in the long grass.

The meadow is full of joyous color—pink of clover and ragged robin, gold of buttercups and giant napweed, gold and white of moon daisies. Crimson and russet dyes of sorrel, purple and green of the long shimmering grasses; color in great variety.

The Boy and Girl race down the slope and dive headlong into the grass, where they curl up, hiding in little nests. The Girl's dress with its gay flower pattern becomes part of the meadow's color scheme. I walk more soberly, but rejoicing inwardly at the beauty of it all—the glory of the meadow, the delight of the shining river, and the dream blue of the distant hills.

A thin spiral of smoke appears over by the ferry. The Boy and Girl see it and, "There's the tug!" they cry delightedly, "and you'll see—the barges are comin'" and they race off once more to see the barges pass. They come, slowly rounding the bend, a long curving line of them in the wake of the tug. Slowly they move up the river; we stand and watch from the bank. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, heavy with cargo and somber in hue save for one with a bright blue chimney. But there is life on board: Here, a woman is shaking out a mop over the side, while a man suns himself, reading a newspaper; a small boy is at the tiller. In one barge a little girl in a print frock is steering skillfully, moving the long heavy arm of the tiller with an ease born of much experience. In another a man steers, holding the tiller with one hand, while with the other he maneuvers a midday meal, which is spread out on the roof of the cabin before him. A little black and white dog runs backward and forward from end to end of the barge. In each river home there is something of interest happening.

The little procession passes us. The Boy's shrill little voice carries across the water. The barge folk look up, we wave, and they wave back. They, too, are enjoying the sunshine. They have passed, but we still watch as the long, slow line moves up stream and until the last barge disappears behind the farthest bend. Then we turn and hurry on, for we remember that the Girl is on her way to her first swimming lesson in the river and we must not be late for that important event.

SHERBORNE ABBEY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Society, for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, has taken a keen interest, from the beginning, in Chapel of Sherborne Abbey. At present a plastered wall shuts off from the Abbey the old Lady Chapel, which for long has been occupied by masters of Sherborne School for domestic purposes. The proposal now is to pull down the plastered wall and gut the building, exposing to view the groined roof of the chapel. The interior is to be made suitable for services, and to do this the east window, said to be less than a century old, is to be pulled away, the bay brought slightly out and a new window put in.

The secretary of the society is Mr. A. R. Powys, a well-known expert on ancient buildings in general who has given particular attention to Sherborne Abbey and has prepared a report for the society which, he believes, ought to meet the wishes of the "restorers" without doing violence to the feelings of those who believe that medieval buildings should be altered as little as possible.

Mr. Powys in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor said: "The present proposals are to open out the Lady Chapel by gutting the sixteenth century building of its floors. It is proposed to extend the central portion at least by one bay, and Mr. D. I. Caroe, the ecclesiastical architect, has already prepared plans with that purpose in view. His object, as I understand it, is to provide a chapel for daily use; to expose to public view the vaultings and capitals which are now concealed; and to substitute for a rather unsatisfactory east wall a view of the Lady Chapel. By doing all this, it is averred, there will be restored to the Abbey what was once dedicated to its use; and a suitable memorial will be set up."

"As regards the provision of a chapel for daily use, I can only say that there is a thirteenth century chapel on the north side of the Abbey which would satisfy this need. As to the other objects, I may add that it would be possible to expose the vaulting of the chapel without altering the exterior. The vaulting, in fact, would be better cared for if it were included in the Abbey, and the public should have a free and easy way of seeing it."

"The suggestions of my society are based on a careful study of the Abbey and the headmaster's dwelling-house, and we think that full consideration has been given to the feelings and wishes of those with whom we may be said to be in least agreement."

"The society would remove all the floors of the remaining building except the first one, and open up the arches of the Abbey above the floor, thus making a gallery chapel. The north portion should be included in this chapel, in order to give sufficient accommodation in the holding of small services. We also suggest that the ground floor of this portion be used as vestries."

"We think that this plan has advantages over the others. In the first place the north side chapel would be released for services by the formation of vestries in the Lady Chapel. A close inspection of the vaulting could easily be made from the gallery chapel by architects and antiquaries. The renewal of the thirteenth century shafts would be avoided. Moreover the external appearance of the eastern arm would be avoided, no new work patched on to the old, and a church building would be returned to the Abbey as a work of memorials. There are various architectural considerations, into which I need not enter now, to be taken into account, but on the whole the scheme as here put forward by the society does justice, I imagine, to all requirements. I may add that it has received the approval of Professor Lethaby, the architect of Westminster Abbey, who is no mean authority on the subject."

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FRANCE RESELLING
AMERICAN GOODS

Army Supplies, Sold at Sacrifice
Abroad, Are Being Dumped
in Ports of the United States,
Forming Serious Menace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Congress will be urged by Repub-
lican leaders to take necessary action
to prevent the further dumping on
American markets of hundreds of mil-
lions of dollars' worth of low-priced
goods originally belonging to the
American Expeditionary Forces that
have fallen into the hands of French
speculators.

The goods form a large part of the
\$1,700,000,000 worth of army supplies
that were in France at the time of the
armistice and for which the United
States received from the French Gov-
ernment about \$400,000,000, or at the
rate of 25 cents on the dollar. How
these goods, bought by the French
Government to dispose of to its war-
stricken people, happened to fall into
the hands of many speculators in-
stead, for the purpose of flooding the
American market, is another question
in which Congress is particularly in-
terested.

Protests that great quantities of
these army supplies are being bought
in Europe at a sacrifice price and sold
here at prices disturbing the markets
and conditions of labor in connection
with every industry which manufac-
tures similar articles in this country,
caused the House to pass what it
thought would be protective legisla-
tion, shortly before the recess. The
Senate, however, failed to take action
on the bill, which imposed a prohibi-
tive tariff of 50 per cent on the re-
entrance of these army stocks into the
United States.

Loophole in Bill

But in passing the bill, the House in-
serted a clause allowing exemption from
the tax on purchases up to August 15.
American concessionaires and many
French speculators were quick to take
advantage of this supposed convenient
loophole in the short time intervening
before August 15, with a result
that deals involving enormous quan-
tities of army supplies were hurriedly
closed.

Reports have reached Washington
that French railroad yards and piers
are filled with goods awaiting trans-
portation to New York and other
American ports, where they will be
dumped on the market at prices far
below anything envisaged by manufac-
turers here. Under existing law
practically no duties are imposed on
them and so duties which would pro-
tect the American manufacturers of
these articles and their laborers.

Members of Congress now realize
that the House bill, while protecting
against purchases after August 15,
virtually "loopholed" the state after the
war was over. How to meet this
situation is a question with which
Congress will be asked to deal after
the recess. As tariff duties often are
made retroactive it is being urged
by some members that the "exemption
date" be set back several months so
as to undo the advantage seized by so
many speculators.

William J. Graham (R.), Represen-
tative from Illinois, who is consid-
erably exercised over the situation,
feels that Congress should make drastic
steps to protect the American manufac-
turers of Labor. He declared
last night that the flooding of the mar-
ket with low-priced articles will do
more than anything else to increase
the present alarming number of un-
employed in the United States. Most
of these goods can be brought into
this country, he said, and easily sold
at prices 25 per cent cheaper than the
American manufacturer can afford.
It is pointed out that the proposed 50
per cent duty on these goods is hardly
sufficient to equalize the difference.
Passage of the bill, probably with
this corrective feature in it, will be
urged in the Senate immediately after
September 21. Unless Congress acts
at once, Mr. Graham and others fear
disastrous results to business.

So far, the French Government has
not published any details regarding
the purchasers of the stock or the
prices paid. When the Graham bill
was under consideration in the House
on August 11 there was sharp criti-
cism of the French Government in
allowing these goods to fall into the
hands of speculators when they were
originally intended and sold by the
government at a sacrifice to help
persons in the war-stricken areas.

The bulk of these goods comprise
automobiles, food supplies of every
description, machinery and clothing
for the army. Information reaching
this country is to the effect that
jobbers in New York, for instance,
offered \$5 and 50 cents a suit for a
great bulk of woolen underwear, in-
tending to market them next Novem-
ber and December at \$1.50 and at the
same time to avoid the payment of a
duty.

ARMY PLANES WILL
BOMB THE ALABAMA

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—New weapons of aerial warfare will
be given an initial test when the army
air service conducts its next bombing
operation, a night attack on the old
battleship Alabama. The present plan
is to stage the attack about Septem-
ber 15, probably at the scene of the
recent tests upon the former German
craft, off the Virginia Capes.
A "light barrage" composed of
sight aircraft, each of more than
200,000 candle power, will be one fea-
ture of the attack. Army engineers
have submitted such enthusiastic re-
ports on this weapon that larger bar-
rages

estimated to be equal to 1,000,000
candles, have been placed under con-
struction.

Giving a greenish-white light, lit-
erally "brighter than day," the bar-
rages to be used in the Alabama test will
illuminate an area of five square miles
and expert flyers say this should en-
able the aviators to obtain greater ac-
curacy than in the day time. The
bar-
rages are attached to a parachute of
white silk, which reflects the light
downward with sufficient intensity, it
is believed, to blind the officers and
gunners on the ship under attack so
as to demoralize any plan for defense,
while keeping the upper air reaches
shrouded in gloom.

GERMAN NEEDLESS
IN CHURCH SCHOOLS

Nebraska Assistant Attorney
Tells District Court Use of
That Tongue Is Not Essential
to Religious Teaching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

FREMONT, Nebraska — Mason
Wheeler, Assistant Attorney-General of
Nebraska, told the District Court here
in opening the argument for a dis-
solution of the injunction against the
enforcement of the law forbidding the
teaching in the grades of all schools
in the State at any time of subjects
in any foreign language, that the law-
suit was an effort on the part of the
German Lutheran Synod and the Ro-
man Catholics to promote the use
of the German language by the im-
mature young under the pretext of
religious teaching.

Mr. Wheeler said that the German
language is no more a necessary part
of the plaintiff's religion than poly-
gamy is a necessary part of Mormonism,
and that the State, having lawfully ex-
ercised the right to curb the one, prac-
ticed under the guise of religion, it
has equal power to prohibit the in-
grafting of German ideals on young
American children through the guise
of a church.

The contention made by the plain-
tiffs is that the law interferes with
religious liberty and freedom of speech,
and also contravenes the federal
constitutional provision that prop-
erty cannot be taken without due pro-
cess of law. The plaintiffs contended
that the millions invested in parochial
schools would be rendered valueless
if they were compelled to obey the law,
and that they have the right to teach
the young in the language of their
parents so that these may also give
religious instruction to them.

Doctrines Translated

Mr. Wheeler cited various doctrines
embodied in religion and literature to
show that they lost nothing by being
translated into English, and said that
the only religion that seems to re-
quire a special language is the doc-
trine promulgated by William Hohen-
zollern. He said the Synod was ar-
rogantly seeking to assume the position
of dictator of educational policies in
the State, pointing out that in its pe-
tition it asserted that it expects to
abolish the use of languages other
than English at some time in the
future, but declines to do so when the
State, as represented by the Legisla-
ture, decrees that it shall.

For the State, it was argued that
the law is a reasonable and proper
exercise of the police power, and that
it is for the Legislature to decide
whether the common welfare requires
the enactment of certain laws. This
statute is as easy to sustain as bank
guaranty, workmen's compensation
and tenement legislation, and it has
long been held that the law can require
a landlord to place windows in his
houses so that the sunshine may il-
luminate the interior, it is equally
proper that the State shall require
parents in the education of their chil-
dren to let the sunshine of American
ideals into their minds.

American Ideals First

This law is a part of the Ameri-
canization program designed to avoid
such a condition as was disclosed
when the draft examinations un-
covered the fact that 24.9 per cent
of the men called to service were unable
to read an English newspaper or let-
ter. The law, it is contended, does
not interfere with religious instruc-
tion in the home or at Sunday school,
nor with the religious liberty of the
mature. It provides that American
ideals shall be taught children before
foreign ideals are developed in their
thought, so that they may not make
the mistake of thinking foreign ideals
best because they were learned first.

The interest of the country in having
American children grow into good
American citizens is to be placed
above all other considerations.
The law has been flouted by a num-
ber of parochial schools in the State,
who relied on the fact that for some
time the prosecuting officers have had
their hands tied by this injunction.
The new constitution of the State pro-
vides that no law shall be declared
unconstitutional save by five judges
of the State Supreme Court, and the
action of District Judge Button in sus-
pending the law on this ground, even
for a time, has been criticized widely
in the State. The American Legion
presented an array of 120 prominent
lawyers who appeared in support of
the law.

See
THE RICHMOND AND
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Printing, Engraving, Bookbinding,
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HIGH STANDARD
FOR BAR FAVORED

Recommendation of Elihu Root
Is Adopted by Bar Associa-
tion at Cincinnati Meeting
Despite Strong Opposition

CINCINNATI, Ohio—After a debate
over the adoption of the report of a
committee on requirements for ad-
mission to the bar, headed by Elihu
Root, the American Bar Association
yesterday passed a resolution recom-
mending two years' college work and
three years in a recognized law school
as the minimum requirements for ad-
mission to the practice of law.

The recommendations of the com-
mittee were offered in a resolution by
Mr. Root, who explained that the re-
port was the result of investigation
and conferences with prominent
lawyers and law educators. The re-
port was adopted by the section on
legal education, where the committee
originated, after a stormy session on
Wednesday.

Seeking to defer action until next
year, Henry Davis of Washington,
District of Columbia, offered a sub-
stitute resolution after Mr. Root had
moved adoption of the report. Mr.
Davis declared the conditions "severely
restrictive," and argued that many
prominent lawyers in the country
would have been barred from prac-
tice if such restrictions had been in
force when they began their careers.

"We have found an unfortunate
condition—one that ought to be
remedied," Mr. Root declared in reply.
"Shall the bar do nothing? This re-
commendation may inconvenience some
members of this association, but I care
more about having the bar secure the
effective administration of justice in
this disturbed country than I do about
their inconvenience."

William A. Metchum, former At-
torney-General of Indiana, and Edward
T. Lee of Chicago, spoke against
adoption of the report. Mr. Lee de-
clared that college today was "largely
a place of social diversion," and
expressing the belief that men and
women could become successful
lawyers without a college education.

The recommendations of the report
would not bar any lawyer now prac-
ticing, William Nathan MacChesney
of Chicago said. "Times have changed.
The bar should be prepared to go
forward and meet certain minimum
requirements," he said. "Two years
of college work today is no more
onerous than a high school course ten
years ago."

The debate was finally ended by
the gavel of Chairman Frederick W.
Lehmann of St. Louis, and the Root
resolution was passed.

Before the annual meeting of the
Ohio State Bar Association, meeting
simultaneously with the national or-
ganization, Daniel W. Eddings of Day-
ton, Ohio, president of the associa-
tion, declared for an examination on
the Bible and Shakespeare for all can-
didates to the bar.

"The source of all law really is in
the Bible," while Shakespeare pointedly
brings out the foibles of the law,"
Mr. Eddings said. "Requirement to
pass examinations on these two sub-
jects would compel reading and study
of these literary masterpieces, and no
man can read them without being
benefited morally."

Mr. Eddings urged adequate pay-
ment for the judiciary, saying that
it cost each citizen less than 18 cents
a year for the state courts, while
the average cost of state government
per capita was \$6.05.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT
ACCEPTS INVITATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The Italian Government has formally
accepted President Harding's
invitation to participate in the Wash-
ington conference for international
reduction of armament and discussion
of Pacific and Far Eastern questions.
The acceptance completes the list of
nations invited to participate, Great
Britain, France, China and Japan al-
ready having favorably answered the
invitation.

GRAND FORKS LOCKS
UP ARRIVING I. W. W.

GRAND FORKS, North Dakota—
Seventy-five Industrial Workers of the
World, who reached Langdon, North
Dakota, Wednesday night, on a Great
Western freight train, were promptly
surrounded by a posse of citizens and
marched under guard to the City Hall,
where they were locked up for the
night.

They are the remnant of the force,
200 strong, which assembled Tuesday
night at Larimore, 100 miles southeast,
with the avowed intention of proceed-
ing to Langdon to force the release
of five I. W. W. held in jail. Mayor
William Stranger of Langdon and
State Attorney G. Grimsom went to
Larimore on Wednesday and warned
the leaders of the I. W. W. forces that

if they carried out the proposed in-
tention it would be at their own peril.
As a result of this warning, the
greater part of the I. W. W. forces dis-
persed, but some boarded a freight
train for Langdon and received rein-
forcements along the road.

FREIGHT RATES TOO
HIGH FOR FARMERS

It Does Not Pay Middle West to
Send Produce to Seacoast at
Present Time, the Former Gov-
ernor of the Philippines Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The United
States will not be in a position to
feed the world much longer if the
present high freight rates are to be
maintained, according to Henderson
Marlin, of Lawrence, Kansas, former
Governor of the Philippines, who dis-
cussed the agricultural problems of
his home state with a representative
of The Christian Science Monitor yes-
terday.

"Railroad freight rates are so high
today that they eat up the farmer's
entire profit; in fact it costs more to
ship a bushel of corn from the Middle
West to the seacoast than the farmer
who raised it, gets for it," said Mr.
Marlin. "The clamor for lower rates
is growing constantly. If they are
not reduced materially and soon, gov-
ernment ownership of the railroads
will be inevitable."

"The people are not going to submit
much longer to having their profits
eaten up by the railroads, whether
necessary or not, and they are not
going to spend much time inquiring
whose fault it is. They are simply
going to insist that freight rates be
lowered, if not in one way, then in
another, although they would prefer
to accomplish it without government
ownership. A sheep man ships a car-
load of sheep from Montana to Chi-
cago; those sheep will not pay the
charges. Do you think that that sheep
man is going to be conservative when
it comes to disposing of railroad
questions?"

"The middle west has grown and
developed rapidly, and formerly had
the cheapest freight rates in the
world. But if the present rates are
maintained they will ultimately destroy
agriculture. The grain farmers are
not going to produce if they can make
no profit and land values are being
destroyed by the inability to make
profits. What might happen might be
the reduction of farmers to tenants,
and then to peasants. But the farmers
are not going to permit it to go that
way."

They are going to prevent that, Mr.
Marlin added, by improving the mar-
kets and financial facilities. The co-
operative movement was progressing
in Kansas and might help, he thought.

"The solution of the problem, in my
opinion, must be found by the govern-
ment. I would advocate that the
states provide warehouses where the
farmers might store their grain and
issue certificates of such deposits
upon which the farmers could borrow
money when necessary. It would be
better for the state to establish such
warehouses and provide certificates
for private individuals to do so,
because people in general would have
more faith in them, and the govern-
ment certificates would serve as col-
lateral for loans and even for legal
tender, where those issued by private
persons or corporations could not.
Such an institution as this would help
the farmers tremendously. I am
convinced."

Samuel Gompers, who has discussed
the subject with Mr. Hoover, has ex-
pressed his approval of the steps to
be taken by the conference. Whether
representatives of organized Labor
are to be appointed by the President,
is not known; no indication of the
personnel having been given. Prob-
ably some of the men who are closest
to the unemployment problem and
whose ideas will be most helpful, will
come to Washington before the con-
ference to give information and views
that may be of use in formulating the
program. The date for convening the
conference will probably be not earlier
than the fifteenth of this month and
not later than the twentieth, depend-
ing on the convenience and engage-
ments of the President.

RUSSIA RECEIVING
FOOD REGULARLY

NEW YORK, New York—Transport
of foodstuffs to Petrograd and Riga
from American Relief Administration
depots at Hamburg and Danzig is now
continuous, says a cable message re-
ceived yesterday from Moscow at the
administration's headquarters.

The message reported the departure
of two American relief workers, John
P. Gregg and W. G. Shaffroth, from
Moscow to Novorossisk in the Volga
famine area, where a base will be es-
tablished. They plan to make reports
en route, so that others may follow
and start distributing food wherever
needed. Kitchens for refugee children
in famine districts probably will be
opened next week through liaison with
Leo Kamenoff and Maxim Litvinoff of
the Russian Famine Relief Committee,
the message said.

Seven hundred tons of rations are
already at Petrograd with 1000 addi-
tional tons due yesterday at Moscow.

ANTELOPE MAY BE SAFEGUARDED

DENVER, Colorado — Speaking as
a member of the Wyoming State Com-
mission, Gov. Robert D. Carey of
Wyoming said here yesterday that he
believed the commission would not
grant any licenses this season for the
killing of antelope. Several protests
had been received from humane so-
cieties.

UNEMPLOYMENT
PLANS TAKE SHAPE

Washington Conference Receives
Approval of Samuel Compers
Following Discussion of Sub-
ject With Herbert Hoover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The character of the conference to
consider the problem of unemploy-
ment is beginning to take definite
shape. There is to be nothing specu-
lative about it. A small body of men
made up of officials, employers, rep-
resentatives and other interests,
mainly from the districts where the
unemployment is greatest and the out-
look for its betterment the least prom-
ising, will come together and resolve
itself into committees in which most
of the work will be done, the several
committees reporting to the main body
what they have worked out so that it
can be discussed and agreements
reached.

There is no illusion on the part of
Secretary Hoover or any of the other
men interested in promoting this con-
ference that any resolutions that may
be adopted will, in themselves, pro-
duce work for the multitude, and they
are desirous that no such expression
should be spread broadcast. The
causes for the increase in unemploy-
ment are many and complicated. The
present situation has been reached
slowly but the approach has been
sure. It is due to influences to some
extent beyond American control, and
is part of a world-wide condition.
While that is true in part, there are
various subtle and open influences at
home which may be modified.

Government officials and business
men can cooperate to remove certain
obstacles to more prosperous condi-
tions, it is believed. The broad under-
lying reasons for apprehension, hesi-
tation, and slackening of work include
uncertainty as to what is to be done
by Congress, especially in regard to
tariffs and tariff, as to how trade
is to be resumed with Europe, and
how rapidly the recovery of European
nations and their ability to purchase
goods from the United States is to be
most of these questions are too large
and too complex to be answered at
the conference to be held in Wash-
ington.

There remain to be considered such
readjustments as may be effected,
such interest and sacrifice as em-
ployers may be able to make on the
one hand and Labor to accept on the
other; the possibility of modifying
seasonal occupations and to tide over
the present difficult situation, and the
assurance that the federal govern-
ment and local governments will do
what they can to adapt conditions to
the needs of the hour.

Assurance of what Congress is go-
ing to do in regard to such fundamen-
tal questions as taxes and duties
would doubtless be of great help. It
may be that the meeting of the con-
ference at the moment when Congress
is about to resume its deliberations on
these important matters will have an
effect on their action, also upon the
ratification of treaties, which is es-
sential to the recuperation of trade and
confidence everywhere.

Samuel Gompers, who has discussed
the subject with Mr. Hoover, has ex-
pressed his approval of the steps to
be taken by the conference. Whether
representatives of organized Labor
are to be appointed by the President,
is not known; no indication of the
personnel having been given. Prob-
ably some of the men who are closest
to the unemployment problem and
whose ideas will be most helpful, will
come to Washington before the con-
ference to give information and views
that may be of use in formulating the
program. The date for convening the
conference will probably be not earlier
than the fifteenth of this month and
not later than the twentieth, depend-
ing on the convenience and engage-
ments of the President.

DELEGATES FROM
SOUTH CHINA URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Asserting that
the representatives from China to be
sent to the disarmament conference in
Washington will speak merely for
that portion of China which is domi-
nated by the military government
controlled by General Kapan, officers
of the Chinese National Welfare So-
ciety, with headquarters here, have
sent a letter to President Harding ask-
ing that an invitation be sent to Dr.
Sun Yat-sen to send representatives

from the Republic of South China to
attend the conference.
The letter was signed by Tom Y.
Chan, president, and F. Louis Hong,
secretary of the society, and points
out that, while the South China Gov-
ernment controls an area of 934,711
square miles, with a population of
221,600,000, the Peking Government
cannot and will not speak for South
China.

WORKING WOMEN
NAME DELEGATES

Representatives of American Un-
ions Prepare for Conference in
Geneva Next Month—Pro-
gram of Congress Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Among the American delegates to
the Second International Congress of
Working Women, which will convene
at Geneva, Switzerland, on October 17,
will be Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chi-
cago, president of the National Wo-
men's Trade Union League and of the
International Congress of Working
Women; Miss Emma Stegman of
Chicago, of the Boot and Shoe Workers
Union, former secretary-treasurer of
the National Women's Trade Union
League; Miss Meriam G. Shepherd of
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, executive
secretary of the International Con-
gress; Miss Sarah Green of Kansas
City, Missouri, of the Waitresses
Union, and the Local Women's Trade
Union League; Miss Mary Drelor of
the New York Women's Trade Union
League; Mrs. Maud Swartz of New
York, of the Typographical Union and
the Women's Trade Union League,
who is secretary-treasurer of the In-
ternational Congress, and Miss Julia
O'Connor of Boston, of the Telephone
Operators Union.

The purpose of the International
Congress of Working Women, an or-
ganization separate from the Labor
Congress, in which there are no
women delegates, is to impress upon
the governments of the world and
upon the International Labor Con-
gress at Geneva, at which there are no
women delegates, the viewpoint of the
working women of the world on the
Labor problems with which the govern-
ments are dealing. The women insist
that only by reiteration of their inter-
ests and demands can they reach the
goal of equal participation in the na-
tional and international councils on
public questions, especially Labor
questions, in which women are so
vitaly concerned.

It is expected that delegates from
women's labor organizations of 49 na-
tions will be in attendance. The
agenda for the women's congress will
closely follow that of the International
Labor Congress, which will be held a
week later.

MERCHANT MARINE
FALLS FAR SHORT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The country's merchant marine is
falling far short of receiving its share
of American ocean freights, according
to the Federal Reserve Board's survey
of the shipping situation during Au-
gust, made public yesterday.

"American ships," the board said,
"continued to carry but little more
than one-third of our imports and ex-
ports measured in terms of value. This
proportion is far below what would be
expected of a fleet as large as that be-
longing to this country."

Latest figures, the board declared,
showed the United States, with a fleet
total of 61,974,653 tons, was slightly
surpassed by Great Britain, with a
fleet of 19,571,554 tons, while France
stood third with 3,652,249 tons. Japan,
Italy, Norway and Holland, the board
added, followed in the order named,
with merchant marine fleets ranging
from about 3,350,000 tons down to
2,225,000.

LEGION WILL TRY
FOR BONUS AGAIN

New York Court's Nullification
of \$45,000,000 Appropriation
Meets Disapproval of Leaders
of Soldiers Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The decision
by the Court of Appeals that the \$45-
000,000 soldier bonus bill, passed by a
majority of 700,000 at a referendum
last autumn, is unconstitutional, on
the ground that it violates that section
of the Constitution prohibiting the
leading of the State's credit for the
benefit of any individual, association
or corporation, is opposed by the
American Legion, which announces
that it will continue to fight for a
state bonus for the men who served
abroad.

That constitutional prohibition
against lending or giving the State's
credit, according to Judge William S.
Andrews, who wrote the opinion,
which was concurred in by four other
judges and opposed by two, represents,
he points out, "the triumph of efforts
to prevent improvidence, to make use-
less the pressure of special interests,
to safeguard the credit of the State
and the interests of the people as a
whole."

His opinion points out also the ease
with which great expenditures may
be authorized when their payment is
postponed, whereas people would hesi-
tate to assume such obligations were
they obliged to pay cash.

The court held the claim of the for-
mer service men to be essentially a
claim against the federal government,
which that government recognizes and
proposes to meet by an appropriation
from \$3,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000.

Judge Andrews emphasized the need
for helping the disabled, but said that
the bonus law would have applied
equally to those who did safe, though
useful, desk work at home as to the
wounded, and that the proposed pay-
ment would in no way compensate sol-
diers for their sacrifices. The court's
decision, he said, had no bearing upon
the power of the State to provide for
the disabled, for whose prompt and
adequate care there was an insistent
and a righteous demand. The debt to
be incurred was the danger, according
to the opinion, which stated that under
that under the bonus act there was
apparently no limit to the indebted-
ness with which the State might be
burdened.

The dissenting judges argued that
the soldiers' claims to the bonus were
founded on moral obligation, and not
the credit of the State but only that
of the bondholders was involved.
Charles D. Newton, attorney-general,
hopes that the Constitution may be so
amended as to meet the objections of
the Court of Appeals.

The American Legion says that no
greater hardship for the former ser-
vice men can be conceived of than
this decision; that the bonus was
never needed more, as thousands of
their men are jobless. Many had
looked forward to the bonus as an aid
to rehabilitation. William F. Deegan,
first vice-commander of the State De-
partment of the Legion, says:

"The Legion will introduce new leg-
islation to allow payment of the bonus
or to provide for it some other way."

ARMY SALVAGE SALES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Army salvage sales have averaged
\$520,000 per day since January 1, ac-
cording to the Director of Sales. In a
sale at New York on Wednesday \$141-
000 was received for 60,000 surplus
blankets. All told, 500,000 surplus
blankets are to be disposed of by the
army.

RAILWAY CEASES OPERATIONS

JACKSON, Michigan—C. J. Holmes
of this city, president of the Manistee
Street Railway Company of Manistee,
Michigan, announced yesterday that
the railway ceased operations that day.
The system has been operated at a
loss for four years, Mr. Holmes said.

Newcomb-Endicott Company
DETROIT

Boarding School and College Girls
Will find many attractive dresses, coats and suits in
the Gray and Blue Shops, where the clothes
for youth are sold.

Walk-Over Boot Shops

1059 Woodward Avenue
1546 Woodward Avenue
13830 Woodward Ave., Highland Park
DETROIT

Men's, Boys' and
Youths' Shoes
Women's, Misses' and
Children's Shoes

The Russel Co.

NATIONAL FOREST POLICY ESSENTIAL

Respective Merits of Snell and Capper Bills for Regulation and Control of Forests Discussed at Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NORTH WOODSTOCK, New Hampshire—Declaring that "the time has come when a national forest policy must be established," Gifford Pinchot, president of the National Conservation Association and state forester of Pennsylvania, in an address yesterday at the tenth annual forestry conference of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, urged the merits of the Capper bill as against the Snell bill, both of which measures provide for national forest regulation and are now before Congress. Philip W. Ayres, forester of the society, spoke for the Snell bill, holding that federal and state cooperation is more feasible than the direct control proposed in the Capper bill.

Mr. Pinchot warned that national safety demands a national forest policy, pointing out that "the United States consists of 23 wood-importing states, which cannot supply their own needs, and 15 wood-exporting states, which for the moment cut more than they use." In addition, he said, the bulk of the agriculture, industry, newspapers, people and political power are in the states that import wood.

"Five-sixths of our original timber is gone," Mr. Pinchot asserted. "Forest devastation has converted timberland as large as the forests of all Europe (excluding Russia) into barren, idle wastes, and this devastation is spreading at the rate of 2,000,000 acres a year. We are cutting what is left four times faster than it is being produced. Moreover, when our forests are exhausted, we cannot look to other countries for wood to keep our industries alive. We must grow our own or go without."

Depletion of Resources
"Four-fifths of the standing timber in America is in private hands. It is being destroyed as rapidly as ever, and concentration of ownership keeps pace with forest destruction. Half of the privately-owned timber is held by 250 owners. In the State of Washington, for example, five holders own nearly half the privately-owned standing timber in the State. This control in a few hands, the Forest Service tells us, will steadily increase as timber depletion continues, approaching a natural monopoly in character."

It is apparent, Mr. Pinchot continued, that to avert "a timber famine" pressure must be brought to bear on the private owners to insure care and reforestation. The timberland owners, he declared, "have grown rich and powerful from forest devastation and do not want it stopped." Being anxious to preserve unregulated ownership, he asserted, these owners have undertaken to secure the passage of the Snell bill.

In addition to various general and mostly desirable appropriations for forestry purposes, Mr. Pinchot explained, the bill provides that "if a state with forests still uncut (which, so far as our interests go, will soon mean Washington, Oregon and California) will pass laws to control forest devastation satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture, and if it will enforce them to his satisfaction, then the United States will bear a part of the expense, provided the State itself will expend an equal amount."

Position of States
"Regulated lumbering costs more than unregulated. The legislature of any state would hesitate long before passing laws that would put men in business in that state at a disadvantage as against their competitors in an adjoining state where no such laws had been passed."

"The lumbermen know, of course, that they could block, in the legislatures of Washington, Oregon and California, the passage of any legislation hostile to their interests. They know, therefore, that the passage of the Snell bill would leave them free to continue the practice of forest devastation which has made them rich, while it has brought the United States face to face with poverty in forest supplies. Knowing this, the timberland owners are not only supporting the bill, but are spending considerable sums of money to bring others to support it also."

"They ask us to believe they are supporting the Snell bill because they want to be controlled. If so, here is a monopolistic special interest actively working to get itself prevented from pursuing its own advantage in its own way, which, if true, is worth remembering."

"The fact is that the business of the timberland owners is national in the full sense of the word; that like other great nation-wide monopolistic businesses, it is beyond effective state control; that national control is the only control the big timberland holders fear; and that for them state control means no control at all."

Federal Control
In conclusion, Mr. Pinchot affirmed his belief that effective federal control can be secured. He admitted that the Snell bill has the support of many state foresters and the chief of the federal service, declaring this allegiance, while sincere, is mistaken. Agreeing with Mr. Pinchot upon the vital need of federal action, Mr. Ayres defended the provisions of the Snell bill. "The cooperative provisions allowing work with state forestry commissions, and its aim to provide a timber crop in the majority of the states, were urged in behalf of the measure. Mr. Ayres agreed that the Capper bill also would give authority to the Secretary of Agriculture

to control lumbering methods in the country, but took issue with the procedure.

"It would divide the country into districts," Mr. Ayres declared in his description of the Capper bill, "and give direct power to the Secretary of Agriculture, irrespective of state authorities, to regulate the cutting of timber. It would accomplish this purpose by placing a tax of \$5 per thousand feet on all timber cut not in conformity with the rules of the Secretary of Agriculture, but it would tax only 5 cents per thousand feet timber cut in conformity to these rules. The primary object of this bill is directed toward securing the best treatment of the remaining standing timber in this country, the remnant, and it would apply, of course, espe-

ON THE BURMA FRONTIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
During the hot weather much of the forest strips off its clothing and stands naked in the fierce Burmese sunlight; pale trunks, bleaching in the hot glare, scaffold the heavy canopy overhead, and ripple into blossom along every limb ere the rains break. The broad Irrawaddy, sleeping far down in its bed, mirrors the blue sky, and the dark wall of jungle which crowns the high banks; a strip of glittering white sand divides forest and water. Presently a murmur from the hills will rouse the river, and it

and the red moon rises over the China frontier, peering through the mist. Can these simple peasants be of the human tide who poured southward from the heart of a continent, unknown centuries ago, and overran southeastern Asia? Yes, indeed, they are direct descendants of the Shans, of the mighty and merciless Tai, who swept down, wave on wave, through the stony gorges of eastern Tibet to the plains of the south, where the great gray rivers, drop their burdens, and men dwell; descendants of that wonderful civilization, born in the mountains, which rolled like a flood to the coastlands of Asia, gathering strength as it went; the civilization which spread from Ta-ik-fu to the Brahmaputra, from Mandalay to Cambodia, in the

split cane. Clearly the mules cannot cross this swaying structure; and now the jungle men, who have built the bridge, again come to the rescue. In a few hours they construct a bamboo raft, and launching it at a quiet spot, ferry the mules over one by one; but the loads they carry on their backs, supporting them by a strap passed across the forehead, and thus laden step onto the cane bridge. Then they carry the boxes up the steep path that leads to the village, and a crowd polices to see his women and girls and little children; all stare at us, and continue to stare, but the headman invites us into his dark hut, and we sit on the springy bamboo mat floor, while the pigs grunt in the byre beneath, and buffaloes rub their sides



A cane suspension bridge built by the Kachins, jungle folk

cially to those parts of the country where the timber still stands."

Snell Bill Support

"Asserting that there has been widespread indorsement of the Snell bill, including approval by chambers of commerce and trade associations, Mr. Ayres cited features of the measure that have brought it support. It is, he said, favored because it advocates a cooperative national program which "will enable states to reclaim waste land and regulate their local problems in such a manner as to produce a maximum local result." It is the program of the chief of the Forest Service, he added.

"The program depends for its adoption and result," Mr. Ayres declared as one reason for the Snell bill, "primarily upon the intelligence of the people of the several states who, when they have once entered upon a line of action in accordance with their convictions, will not permit it to be upset by any hasty action of Congress or any failure on the part of the state legislatures. In the long run this is necessary, and it is better to begin with it. This is the surest antidote to monopoly, special privilege and fraud."

"What we need is a great movement understood by all the people, and approved by them. As President Harding said last year, it is obvious that we must have a forest policy which shall make us self-reliant once more." The sessions yesterday also were given over to consideration of the connection between state and federal programs; to study of the question of waste; and to discussion of specific forest projects and research.

INDICTMENT ISSUED AGAINST CEMENT MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A supplementary indictment has been returned by a special grand jury against 19 corporations, known as the North-eastern Group of cement manufacturers and dealers, and 44 of their officers and agents. They are charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law. The indictment was returned on August 8, but has just been made public by William Hayward, United States Attorney.

The indictment charges the defendants with engaging in an unlawful combination and entering agreements restricting all competition in the sale of Portland cement throughout the eastern states as to prices, discounts, allowances for bags, charges as to bins and consumers. It is alleged that under the Edify plan of so-called open competition, each manufacturer was kept informed as to the transactions of his competitors. Most of the defendants are on bail under the first indictment.

will leap swiftly to action, swelling from bank to bank, a mile broad flood of water.

But now river and forest are asleep. And beyond the frontier mountains rise, tier on tier, growing bluer in the pearl-gray distance. What lies behind those indigo waves which lift their crests to the clouds? How they shimmer as the hot air rises from the plains! In the purple dusk wan flashes of fire flicker from hill to hill, and the stars sparkle in the velvet sky like dewdrops caught by a sunbeam. Now, before the rains break, and the whole world of mountains melts and runs, and slides away in froth and mud and sodden confusion—now is the time to start on our journey. Already the mules are leaving for China; daily the little bazaar is crowded with Panthay muleteers in their blue cotton clothes, with straw sandals on their feet and wide-brimmed hats on their heads. One by one the caravans cross the river and head westward down the dusty road that leads to Yunnan. We, too, assemble our baggage animals and start away for those dim blue hills behind the jungle, whence the rivers roll down from the China frontier. A torrid breeze blows from the hot plain, sending the leaves and winged fruits whirling through the air; the rustle of jungle fowl followed by a distant crow comes from the depths of the forest.

After the first kick-off, in the course of which two of the mules deposit their baggage on the ground and evade capture for some time, the caravan drops into file, and we settle down to the steady two miles an hour of travel in Asia. After five hours' marching along the level, we reach a village of thatched huts nestling at the foot of the hills. Moon-faced girls in cotton skirts and short jackets; their jet black hair tied in a knot on top of the head, are walking home from the paddy fields in the crisp dusk; they must be happy, for they laugh and chatter as they shuffle along, poles creaking on their shoulders—for thus do they carry their wares, in baskets slung at either end of a pole, and thus, too, after their day's work they bring home fatigues.

The level paddy terraces are russet with stubble now, and the ash-colored soil is splitting in the dry heat. Babies, seated astride lumbering mule-grays, shout, about and whack their charges, who with lowered heads plod slowly home; the animals have spent the afternoon in the shrunken mud hole beneath the thorn bush, wallowing with their snouts awash, and are loath to leave at sunset. In two months all the scuppers of the mountains will spout water, the heavens will open, and the whole country will be a swamp; then the paddy fields will turn green again, and the mud hole under the thorn bush will swell and deliquesce in slime.

How tranquil the village under the spreading fir tree, and the arched bamboo! Blue wood smoke curls from the huts; a sambar bays in the reeds down by the river, and is answered; long years before Anawrata came to Pagan. They are simple folk now, the Shans, filling the ground and tending their cattle, unconscious of their former dominion. Next day we enter the hills, ascending slowly. The streams in their flower-girt gutters hum songs to us; minna birds chuckle on the road; from the sleeping forest comes the babble of thrushes, and the rasping of cicadas. The road grows more narrow and swings sharply round the steep hillside; far below the torrent is shredding itself into foam amongst the rocks. The mules trudge stolidly along on the extreme edge of the path, and ahead marches one of the men, beating a Burmese gong whose silvery voice vibrates among the hills.

From the twilight gloom of the jungle we step out into a flood of sunshine; a long low-peaked barn crowns the grassy alp. It is a Kachin hut. Hard by the clump of slender palms, a mop-haired maiden is seated on the ground, weaving herself a dress of cotton cloth, stoutly contrived; she has no loom, but the warp is attached round her waist and deftly she piles her shuttle to and fro. They are shy, these hill folk; they hide their rude villages away in the forest, and rarely go down to the bazaar on the plains, to trade. The mules sink away into the depths of the forest at our approach; only a pariah dog lies curled up asleep in the shadow of the high porch, watching us with one eye open, and the girl continues to weave industriously; from behind a rubber tree, a baby, finger in mouth, watches the procession of mules in silence. Otherwise the village is deserted.

"What savages!" said Li-hsien, our head muleteer. "See, the hilltop men have no clothes! Their houses are built of grass!"

"In the seventh month the rains will come in the hill country," it is Sung-kin, the Szechuenese cook, who speaks thus. "Then the barbarians will hold a great feast, and there will be eating and dancing, and all the village people from far and near will attend. And after the festival, which lasts three days, no more work will be done till the rains are finished, and that is not till the time of the white dew."

"I know, I have seen the hilltop men sitting in their huts during the great rain, doing nothing. Get on, you son of a tortoise!"—this to the leading mule who has stopped to nibble at the wayside grass and is holding up the caravan in consequence. At the same moment there is heard the faint tinkle of a gong, and a minute later a jingling of bells announces the approach of another caravan, the leading mule appearing suddenly round the corner. The muleteers run forward to guide our stupid animals, who trudging stubbornly along, would never make way for their rivals, and we hear no more about the Kachins for the time.

We come now to unruly rivers; a cane suspension bridge spans this one. It is of rattan ropes, spliced to trees on either bank, looped together with

against the post till the hut rocks on its piles.

Dawn is just breaking over the hills and the tops of the trees are gilded when the muleteers prepare their breakfast round the fire; down in the valley, where the river lies in shadow, gibbons are hooting. An hour later we saddled up, the loads are lifted to the animal's backs, and off we go; the last sound we hear is the thud, thud of the wooden mallets, as the women pound paddy for the morning meal. Then we turn the corner and the village is swallowed up; in front of us a jungle cackles across the road and disappears amongst the bamboos.

We march on, climbing steadily now. Up and up, till the tropical jungles give place to more open forests and to dense thickets of dwarf bamboo. Colder it grows, and yet colder; the valley narrows, no water flows in the gully. A blast of fresh

air greets us, and we step out on the summit of the pass. All around us is green grass, spangled with flowers. Behind, the sun is swimming in a sea of golden mist over Burma; it sinks and a red trail marks the place. In front, night drops down over the purple mountains; dark against the sky, a pagoda points heavenward. We are looking down into the fair land of China.

GERMAN TRADE IN ARGENTINA BRISK

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—German competition with American trade in Argentina is severely felt, and in some instances American articles have been ousted from the market, says Edward F. Feely, commercial attaché at the American Embassy. This is especially true in the trade in small manufactured articles, but the Germans have as yet been less effective in selling heavy machinery, locomotives, rails and other large steel products. They have as yet been unable to make sufficiently quick deliveries, although they frequently quote low prices.

The competition in the trade in small articles shows no signs of weakening, and with some products, notably cheap watches, the Germans flooded the market some time ago, shipping 750,000 timepieces into Argentina and selling them below the cost of production and shipment of similar American watches. German cutlery and small hardware can be obtained at prices one-third less than those charged for American products. They have also won from Americans the trade in chemicals. Stationery paper and small electrical supplies are also selling cheaply at the expense of American business. Germans are quoting low prices on print paper, and have made large deliveries of this product.

FEDERAL INQUIRY INTO MILK ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Investigation of the "Boston milk situation" by the Federal Trade Commission was asked in a letter to Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the State Commission on the Necessaries of Life, from Paul H. Hines, representative in the state Legislature. The letter cites that milk is selling in New York City for 10 cents a quart and in western Massachusetts for 7 cents, while "citizens of Boston are being mulcted to the tune of 16 cents a quart." Mr. Hines adds that state officers, "however conscientious and untiring... are necessarily hampered by the United States Constitution, which denies state authorities control over interstate commerce." It is urged, therefore, that "action by the Federal Trade Commission is the only way to punish any monopoly in milk."

Milk Price Cut Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Reduction of 1 cent in the price of milk charged dealers, bringing the price down to 8 cents a quart wholesale, was announced yesterday by the marketing committee of the New England Milk Producers Association. The consumer will benefit by a drop of one cent to 15 cents a quart in the retail price.

VICE-PRESIDENT A GUEST

NORTHAMPTON, Massachusetts—Vice-President Calvin Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge will attend a reception in their honor to be given this evening by the Corinthian Yacht Club at Marblehead. They will return here in time for the Vice-President to speak at the Williamsburg one hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration Sunday afternoon.

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"The Old House with The Young Spirit" BOSTON

DELAY OF PEACE HIT FARMER HARD

Failure to Ratify the Treaty of Versailles Declared Cause of Present Situation—Hope in the Disarmament Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Our failure to ratify the Versailles Peace Treaty in some manner in 1919 is largely responsible for the slough of despond through which agriculture is struggling today," asserted J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation here, yesterday in explaining his request that President Harding shall provide for proper representation of American agriculture at the disarmament conference to be held in Washington, beginning November 11. Declaring it essential that the farmer viewpoint should receive due consideration in this conference, Mr. Howard said:

"The blame for agricultural stagnation must be placed squarely at the door of those who blocked peace ratifications two years ago. If America had in some way or other ended the war in 1919, we farmers would be 50 per cent better off than we are today. In the disarmament conference President Harding has the greatest opportunity ever presented to any one man since Lincoln's day, to benefit the entire world. He can undo some of the economic harm caused by the ratification delays and the blocking of world markets for the American farmer."

"We view with most hopeful interest the coming conference. The need was never greater and no cause more worthy of the most ardent endeavors of the world's greatest statesmanship. The United States, through the sacrifices of a civil war, struck the shackles from a million slaves. Lincoln became the great emancipator. Despite the great war, despite Château Thierry and the Argonne, the world still remains downcast and distressed, in irons of militarism. Now we need a world emancipator, to strike from the hundreds of millions the galling shackles of militarism. May our President in this coming conference have our most earnest and heartfelt prayers of success, that the burdens of humanity may be lightened and the brotherhood of man throughout the whole world become established."

REDUCTION IN WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PITTSFIELD, Massachusetts—A reduction of 10 per cent in wages, the second 10 per cent cut this year, was announced yesterday by the E. D. G. Jones & Sons Co., manufacturers of paper-making machines.



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MELILLA REVERSE DEPLORED IN SPAIN

Situation Consequent Upon Rising of Native Element in Moroccan Zone, It Is Felt, May Injure Spanish Prestige

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The formidable and lamentable affair to which reference may be made most conveniently as "the Melilla rising" is especially regrettable for four different reasons. The unsundered natives, or rebels, as they are termed—though the term is very rarely used by the Spaniards—made a sudden and highly organized attack upon the Spanish positions lately established with much difficulty and, as described in The Christian Science Monitor, in the Melilla or eastern section of the Spanish zone of Morocco. They were promptly assisted by practically all such Spanish forces in these parts as consisted of previously surrendered natives.

The loyalty of these tribes had for long been under a varying degree of doubt, which lately had become acute for the best of reasons, and now they went over in a body to the arms of well-armed Arabs who poured over the mountains upon the now Spanish positions near the coast and fell upon the Europeans with a military precision and directness that very evidently came not from their own instinct nor any knowledge they had gathered from the Spaniards. Against such an attack in such circumstances the Spaniards had no chance, nor would any other European force that might have been maintained there in their stead. General Fernandez Silvestre, the distinguished and highly experienced officer in general command of the Melilla section and the operations therein, and some other officers of distinction and a large but at present unascertained number of men at the same time were killed, while a considerable quantity of guns, munitions and stores were also lost.

An Unfavorable Impression

This is the most serious reverse that Spain has suffered for a very long time, and it has naturally and inevitably created a painful impression in Madrid and throughout the country, but let it be said at the outset that in the first place the utmost candor has been exercised by the War Department, with the Viscount de Eza, Minister of War, at its head, no effort ever being made in the slightest degree to minimize the disaster, while in the second place Madrid has borne the shock well and in the right spirit. Little or nothing has been heard, even from those who have most persistently and consistently opposed the entire Spanish scheme of things in Morocco, as to the general or any particular mistake, if such there be, and the desirability from their point of view of going no further with this scheme.

On the side of the people the prevailing attitude is that, however regrettable such affairs may be, history shows that such incidents must sometimes happen, and that it is their business to make good the loss and damage as soon as may be. It has specially to be noted at this hour that the troops that have been moved at once from different parts of Spain to reinforce the defenses of Melilla have been given the most enthusiastic send-off by the people, and these indeed have been occasions for some of the most patriotic demonstrations that have been made in Spain for a long time. As the soldiers have been cheered, cries of "Viva Espana!" have been sent ringing along as a roar through the air.

Covadonga Regiment Departs

When the special and highly prized regiment of Covadonga left the station at Madrid only a night or two after the first news of the affair had been received, the enthusiasm of the demonstration was intense and affecting. The men of Covadonga are good soldiers and for that they are sent to the assistance of Spain in this crisis; but though it be but mere coincidence—and it can hardly be more than that—there has seemed to some to be a peculiar significance in their departure now for the scenes of difficulty in Morocco.

Covadonga is a very highly honored, almost a sacred name in Spain. It is the name of a small locality in the north, near the Austrian coast, consisting chiefly of a picturesque valley with high hills overlooking it, and to this high northern point the Moors had penetrated in the eighth century when Pelayo, the founder of the Asturias kingdom, organized his forces to resist them. He was overwhelmingly outnumbered, but strange legends are told of the "heavenly assistance" that was vouchsafed him, and he prevailed. The Moors were defeated and turned back for the first time, and this was the veritable beginning of the reconquest of Spain by the Spaniards. So Covadonga is now a national shrine and little wonder that when soldiers of a regiment bearing this name left the capital of Spain for the land of the Moors, where their comrades had been sacrificed, there were scenes of intense human emotion. And a dominant note was that of determination.

Reports Inaccurate

"The latest news we have received," says the Viscount de Eza, "appears to be more of a tranquillizing character than before. The reaction has set in and the spirit of Melilla is now being lifted up. The reports as to the losses that have been given by some newspapers at home and abroad are entirely wanting in foundation and are, in fact, guesses. The High Commissioner

General Berenguer, who has all the means of information at his command, gives the assurance that so far it is not possible to know anything definite in regard to the losses. How much less then can be known by a newspaper writer who has been in Melilla literally only 10 minutes!"

The reference by the War Minister is evidently to a writer who has just insisted that the Moors had been defeated, and that the Spanish positions were to be circled in foreign newspapers, concerning the magnitude of the Spanish losses, the present state of the Melilla section, and one to the effect that the Spanish work of 12 years is completely undone! "We wish to hide nothing that may be true," added the Viscount de Eza, "but it is to our interest that there should not be propagated mere fantasies that are utterly without foundation, as for instance that the Moors had been defeated. Melilla and that more than 2000 mothers were in panic at the Ministry of War!"

Confidence in Future

Mr. de la Cierwa, the Minister of Works, who has taken such a prominent lead in governmental affairs during the past few months, has been inevitably much questioned upon this affair, although it is, of course, outside his own immediate department. He said that "what had happened was very lamentable, but he was confident that all would come out right in the end. "One must take into account," he said, "that all colonial armies are in the way of having to suffer these contretemps. Besides one must have a strong feeling now that, although he had achieved some excellent successes in his section, he was too much of an autocrat there and consulted with others too little upon his intentions."

Somebody remarked to Mr. de la Cierwa that it had been suggested that the Cabinet in general was exceedingly depressed by what had taken place. "Not in the least," he responded, "but very much to the contrary. All the ministers absolutely have a great serenity of mind at the present moment with which to face occurrences so lamentable. It is just at times like this that governments must prove their better thoroughness for the solution of the difficulties that are presented. It is clear that the political systems here in Spain are not what they ought to be, since with ephemeral governments long designs are impossible. But you may have confidence that all will come out well, since the situation is already improving."

Confidence in General Berenguer

The government at the earliest moment officially expressed its confidence in General Berenguer, the High Commissioner, who proceeded immediately to Melilla, assuming there the direction of the defenses and the reorganization of the forces. General Silvestre was an officer of the best experience, with a deep knowledge of Morocco and the Moors, and very popular in Spain. Between him and General Berenguer there was friendship and confidence. He was enthusiastic, skillful and daring. But there is a strong feeling now that, although he had achieved some excellent successes in his section, he was too much of an autocrat there and consulted with others too little upon his intentions.

These being then a few of the outstanding circumstances of the moment in connection with this lamentable affair, there are four reasons why it is especially deplored in Spain. The first, of course, is that it is in itself a disaster of some magnitude, involving serious losses of men and material, and a certain injury, largely through misunderstanding, to Spanish prestige. Unless there are more serious developments the probabilities are that in the long run it will not result in retarding the Spanish progress in Morocco to any extent; since it is extremely likely that the Spanish effort will now be greatly intensified.

One great intensification was effected two or three years ago when General Berenguer took over the command. A great step forward was then made; another and greater will be made now. The second of those four reasons is embraced in the apprehension that this rising of the native element in the Melilla section may lead to a corresponding movement throughout the zone, and the entire defection of the tribes who have hitherto surrendered and been incorporated in the Spanish effort. This indeed would appear to some to be almost inevitable, but General Berenguer has got a much stronger grip of the western section than many people suppose.

A Diminished Reliance

It is impossible, however, that it could be, for the present, invulnerable in all circumstances that might be conjectured. Obviously an enormously diminished reliance has to be placed on all native troops and on the continued friendliness of all native tribes. Much clearly depends on what is done immediately to Melilla in the way of resisting further attack and reestablishing the old strength. For the moment the prospects generally seem hopeful. It has to be remembered that in case of a general rising in the Spanish zone there would be great danger of a repercussion and a corresponding rising in the adjoining French zone. The Moors draw little or no difference in this matter between the French and Spanish who are each, as they see it, engaged in endeavoring to take their country from them. Fighting is, of course, going on all the time in the French zone just as in the Spanish.

The third of the reasons is the fear of political difficulties at home, but these are much less than may be generally supposed. There has of course, always been a party, mainly composed of elements of the extreme Left, strongly opposed to the whole enterprise in Morocco and extremely critical of the manner in which it has been conducted. This element is naturally strengthened in its attitude by what has happened and may be troublesome. The main argument is that Spain is pouring out her strength in Morocco

and will never gain any adequate reward in modern times, and that it were to better advantage if such effort were made and the money spent at home. "They have made a fine modern railway in Morocco; why do they not make one in Spain instead?" is an argument difficult to deal with. But still the anti-Morocco element is weak and will probably remain so, and Spanish pride is a formidable factor that has now to be taken into consideration. The demonstrations upon the soldiers leaving Madrid, as already described, are noteworthy in this connection.

France Sympathetic

Last of the four reasons is the wrong impression that may be conveyed abroad and the extent to which Spanish pretensions and claims in certain spheres may be affected. In this respect it is noteworthy that France has for the most part been fair, moderate and sympathetic in her comments. It cannot very well be denied from the French people in existing circumstances that France might very well be involved if such a thing as a general rising were to take place. To the astonishment of Spain the most ill-informed and absurd comments have appeared in a section of the English press which appears to have no knowledge whatever of the situation in Morocco or even of its geography.

Melilla seems to be taken as the chief center of Spanish operations instead of a detached and comparatively small center in the eastern section, and it has seemed to these foreign students that if Melilla were lost all would be lost! Such has been the lack of acquaintance in these quarters with the real and elementary facts of the case that one journal has made reference to General Berenguer, the Spanish High Commissioner, as a French general, and at another time, immediately before this rising, it referred to the whole of Morocco as being French. The form and detail of statement in a large part of the English press concerning this Melilla affair have been so woefully and even ludicrously inaccurate as to cause a certain occasional despair amongst the Spanish people.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY FOR ORDINARY USE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The significance of the successful demonstration of the adaptability of wireless telephony to the existing telephone system has not been lost upon business men, and the recent conversations between Southwell and Zandvoort encourage the hope that the closer linking of the continent with Great Britain for business purposes will be accomplished. It may be pointed out that the fact that the instruments for the purpose of the demonstration were placed only a short distance from the wireless stations means nothing. The effect is the same whether the telephone instrument is a hundred yards from the stations or a hundred miles. What it was intended to demonstrate and did demonstrate was that it is possible to relay on to or from a wireless station to the ordinary telephone lines.

Assuming that the two stations were permanent stations for the purpose of conducting a telephone service between Great Britain and Holland, any person in any town of Holland could get on to any subscriber in the other country in just the same way as an ordinary trunk call is made. The voice is clearer when wireless medium is used than when that is in medium of transmission, but in combination the voice can be as clearly heard as when speaking on an ordinary long-distance trunk wire. It is a mistake to suppose that wireless telephony requires a longer wave than wireless telegraphy. On the contrary, wireless telephony is now being conducted on waves very much shorter, and consequently is less likely to be affected by atmospheric conditions.

The wave lengths employed in the transmission of speech between Southwell and Holland were a hundred meters (109 yards), whereas the conventional wave length for ships at sea to communicate by wireless telegraphy is 600 meters (654 yards) and for long distances the wave lengths are thousands of meters.

GERMANS FOR DUTCH COLONIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Many of the German planters who are leaving what was formerly German New Guinea, but is now held by Australia under mandate from the League of Nations, intend to settle in the Dutch Pacific possessions, including Dutch New Guinea and the Dutch East Indies. These men have many years of tropical experience behind them and they will find the conditions in Dutch New Guinea approximating to those in their former New Guinea plantations. This migration, due to the expropriation of Germans from Rabaul, has given rise to a report that New Guinea is to be acquired by the Netherlands from Holland. Whether this would be permitted by the powers, including the United States, is another question.

DOMINIONS IN THE WORLD'S COUNCILS

Writer Points Out the Extent to Which Their Sphere Has Been Widened Since the Beginning of the War Period

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—If the dominions are separately and independently represented at the forthcoming epoch-making Washington Conference, then a step forward will have been taken in the development of their national status only comparable in importance with that part they played at the Peace Conference. As a matter of fact, it is not likely that invitations will be issued direct to the dominions to send representatives, as such action might appear as an attempt to dictate to the British Empire the delegates to be appointed. There is, however, every indication that the presence at the conference table of such representatives from the dominions as W. M. Hughes, Arthur Meighen, and George Smuts would be hailed in the United States with the profoundest satisfaction.

The opinion of Colonel House, the confidential adviser of Woodrow Wilson and a United States representative to the Peace Conference, is interesting and emphatic. He said: "The meeting of the imperial cabinet in London has an interest wider than the confines of the British Empire for the reason that the weight of the dominions is being felt in policies touching the outside world, particularly in those having to do with disarmament and kindred measures looking toward international peace."

Dominions "Understand" America

"The dominions are asserting themselves as never before, and there seems to be an agreement between them upon the necessity of making their views felt in foreign affairs as well as in internal affairs. The time is perhaps not far distant when a colonial may become Prime Minister of England. They understand us better than the British, as, indeed, our people understand them better, and because of this they may in the future act as a cement by which the British Empire and the United States may be joined more closely together. Therefore in the forthcoming conference at Washington to discuss and bring about reduction of armaments, it would be well if the prime ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa could be present. An understanding between five allied and associated powers as to the reduction of naval armaments is much more likely to be reached than an understanding reducing the size of armies. With Russia and Germany outside the conference, and not parties to the conference of armaments, it is difficult to see how France can consent to drastic arm reduction."

The views of such an authority on international affairs as Colonel House are of great importance, and will command world-wide respect and attention. It is most likely that both the disarmament and Pacific conferences will take place in America, though there is a certain section of opinion in Canada which feels that that Dominion should have the honor of being the venue of what will probably prove to be meetings of historic importance. In support of Canada's claim it is urged that Mr. Meighen's attitude at the imperial cabinet prepared the way for the United States to approach the other powers, and that he was responsible for having dispelled suspicion amongst the powers recently concerned. From this it is argued that "Canada should have a credit of trying to effect on her own soil the settlement for which her Prime Minister has prepared the way."

National Aspirations

This is but another sign of the vaulting national aspirations, with special reference to foreign affairs, with which the dominions are now imbued. What is the view of the mother country in regard to the "intrusion" of her daughter nations into the arena of international politics? The answer is that the possible results of the new situation which has arisen have not in any means been exhaustively explored by British statesmen at home, but in 1917 Mr. Lloyd George said, "We hope that the holding of an annual imperial cabinet to discuss foreign affairs and other aspects of imperial policy will become an accepted convention of the British Constitution."

Lord Milner, a man of outstanding clarity of vision, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in 1915: "The only possibility of a continuance of the British Empire is on a basis of absolute out-and-out partnership between the United Kingdom and the dominions; but undoubtedly the working out of it in practice, without bringing about the severance of relations between us and the dominions, will be one of the most complicated tasks which statesmanship has ever had to face." Lord Milner is apparently pessimistic as to the prospects of the

ultimate success of the new order of things within the British Empire, but it must be remembered that one of the main secrets of the overwhelming success of British colonial policy has been the extraordinarily elastic adaptability of the Anglo-Saxon race in dealing with every kind of local prejudice and custom of the aboriginal inhabitants. Surely this tendency of the British race to give and take, and to leave unwritten the solution to certain thorny problems and thus allow the effluxion of time automatically to supply the key, will go very far indeed in settling the many differences of opinion concerning foreign policy which will arise in the future.

Viewpoint Changed
Indeed, it is confidently felt in some quarters that the more complete the attainment of full citizenship by the dominions and the fuller their association in regard to the direction of foreign affairs, the broader will be the foundation and the more stable the basis for a responsible and progressive policy, not merely for the "Commonwealth of Nations" but also for the world at large. Yet it is only 10 years since the then Prime Minister, H. H. Asquith, speaking at the imperial conference of 1911, said: "The authority of the government of the United Kingdom in such grave matters as the conduct of foreign policy, the conclusion of treaties, the declaration and maintenance of peace, or the declaration of war, cannot be shared."

Matters moved with bewildering speed soon after this pronouncement, however, for it was but eight years later, in 1919, when the Peace Treaty was signed independently by the delegates of the dominions and the parliament of these dominions proceeded severally to ratify that treaty on their own authority. Furthermore, each Dominion was admitted to the League of Nations as an independent member with its own vote in the Assembly of the League.

Matters are in a very interesting stage in regard to the dominions' status, and the stand taken by them at the Washington conference will be watched with sympathy by all who advocate self-determination.

MOVEMENT TO AID PARSEES IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There are more Parsees in England than most people realize and they occupy a very good position in London's social life. There has always been a Parsee Association, but now the need of a central meeting place has been so strongly felt that the Parsees have established one at 168 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, and called it "The Zoroastrian House." Nearly £3000 has already been subscribed toward the Parsee movement in England, including £5000 from Dhanjibhai Bomanji of Bombay, in addition to a contribution of £1500 from the estate of E. J. Khory.

It will be seen that the bulk of the money has so far been provided by a few individuals, but it is hoped that all Parsees who come to this country or who are in Mid-Asia will take an interest in the movement generally and in the property established in South Kensington in particular. The house, which is on the west side of Cromwell Road, is a very well built, four-storied structure and can be used for practically any purpose. It is not intended, however, to use it as a club, but rather as a meeting place for Parsees generally and also for the meetings and small dinners and reunions in which members may be interested.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree was the only speaker at the recent reception held at 168 Cromwell Road, and he explained to a large audience the aims and objects of the gathering, which included a remarkably large number of Parsee women. One would not have thought there were so many in the metropolis, but evidently a large number are studying various branches of natural science here in London. Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree laid stress on the fact that Zoroastrian House would be the gathering place of all Parsees in England and he gave a brief resume of how the idea has been carried out.

The Parsees generally is very popular in this country, and as most of the community are well off there ought to be no difficulty whatever in promoting the success of this venture connected with their movement.

NEW IMMIGRATION DISTRICT

PORTLAND, Maine.—Maine became a separate immigration district yesterday. Since 1909 the State has been under the jurisdiction of the Boston office. The change has been approved by W. W. Hubbard, Commissioner General of Immigration, through the efforts of United States Senator Fredrick Hale and the Chamber of Commerce. This action is regarded here as the first step toward securing increased efficiency and better immigration and quarantine facilities for this port.

DIVISION IN FRENCH LABOR MOVEMENT

Extremist Element, Thwarted by a Bare Majority at Lille, Sets Out to Reverse Decision and Adhere to Moscow

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Doubtful and certainly not rosy is the future of the French Confédération Générale du Travail. According to the vote cast at the Congress of Lille practically half the members of the trade unions are in favor of revolutionary tactics and would symbolize their tendencies by association with the Syndicalist International of Moscow. It is true that the other half adheres to the traditional methods of the Confédération. These members are moderate, reformist and faithful to the International of Amsterdam. Roughly there were 3000 votes cast and the majority was only 200 for Amsterdam. This is a serious situation. The trade unions are divided fairly evenly, for this vote would appear to represent fairly accurately the distribution of voices in the various branches. The gravity of the matter is hardly relieved by the fact that the extremists were placed in a small minority.

It means that the authority of the official men like Léon Jouhaux, who, with almost the prestige of a sort of permanent minister, and consulted by successive governments, generally used his influence to keep the French trade unions in constitutional paths— is undermined. How can they ever be sure that their decisions and instructions will be ratified and obeyed, when practically half their so-called followers are in revolt against them? It is the end of trade unionism in France as it has hitherto been understood. A new epoch is opening.

Division in Any Event

There are two alternatives. One is that of schism, the creation of two entirely distinct and separate organizations. The other is the continuance of a group divided against itself. Of the two solutions the former would appear to be the better. But it is, a bad better.

There are many persons who have nothing to do with trade unionism, either of a moderate or an extremist kind, who deeply regret the action taken by Mr. Millerand last year when he ordered the prosecution of the Confédération Générale du Travail for technical breaches of the laws governing such associations. For he then dealt a severe blow to orthodox trade unionism and did not at all affect adversely revolutionary trade unionism, but on the contrary strengthened it at the expense of the milder elements. Those who left the trade unions—and their name is legion—were weakened organizations. They belonged not to the fiery section but to the law-abiding section. As for the others, they were encouraged to preach that only violent measures would secure anything for the workers. Constitutional means were scoffed at. It is surprising how many converts the men of Moscow made in a short time. More and more did they gain ground. They gained ground so greatly that they really had some expectation of obtaining a majority and of throwing Mr. Jouhaux and his colleagues, who for many years have occupied much the same position as Samuel Gompers in America, out of office. They did not quite succeed, but they intend to make it impossible for the present majority to carry on, and they intend to continue to make converts.

Methods of the Extremists

Their tactics are not to secede from the Confédération, but on the contrary to remain within it, force the peaceful trade unionists out, and seize the machinery. It is obviously more dangerous for trade unionism for them to remain in than for them to go out. They have invented what they call the system of "noyautage"—that is to say, the ardent spirits form an active group in every branch, try to secure adherents, and at any rate by their intense activity obtain the virtual control of the branch. It is well known that even a few men who are deeply in earnest can often dominate large numbers who are merely indifferent. This busy nucleus in many cases obtains the principal posts and almost always has now a real control. Thus the branches can oppose the central executive on almost every point. There can be no unity.

It must be confessed that this is good strategy and places Mr. Jouhaux in a position of inferiority. On the other hand the Constitutionalists have thought out a reply. They had thought out a reply even before the Congress of Lille and they had begun to put it into practice. It is very simple. It consists in laying down the idea that any insubordination, any re-

fusal to bow down to the ruling of the majority, shall automatically bring about exclusion of the dissidents. Had this method not been practiced it is probable that even at the Congress of Lille the majority would have been on the other side. Such an insistence upon discipline, it will clearly be seen, is calculated to preserve in perpetuity the status quo. There can theoretically never be a change of majority, provided those who are in the minority, which shows signs of growing, are ruthlessly expelled on every possible pretext and opportunity. One may question the morality of this procedure, but certainly such vigorous action is provoked by the avowed intentions of the minority.

Sympathy Aroused for Extremists

Of course the extremists are not likely to allow themselves to be excluded easily. And indeed it is not difficult for them to arouse sympathy, to pose as martyrs, and by this very means win over members of the majority to their side. It is never good to proceed to coercion and it is possible that the Jouhaux tactics will only serve to brag about his defeat all the more quickly. Exclusion is a dangerous game.

Moreover it should be remarked that the more members who are excluded the weaker will become the trade unions. There seems to be no way out of the dilemma. When a group is so hopelessly split it is almost useless for it to attempt to carry on without radical reconstruction. Doubtless when the minority becomes a majority it will indeed employ this system of exclusion against the moderates, for according to its ideas it is better to have a small, compact, and energetic association, than a large one of apathetic members. But before forming itself into a separate society it means to come into possession of the funds, the buildings, and the rest of the existing machinery. Once it has acquired these advantages then it will proceed to reduce the numbers and to expel in its turn all those who are not prepared to take determined action and to subscribe to the tenets of Moscow.

Syndicalism's Stride

From all appearances it is not likely to have to wait long, always provided it can resist the wholesale exclusions which might be pronounced against it. Less than a year ago Mr. Jouhaux had a majority at Orléans of 3 to 1. This will indicate what great strides revolutionary syndicalism has made. In spite of his majority at Orléans, Mr. Jouhaux had had great difficulty to maintain himself during the past year in power. The campaign against him was violent. With a bare majority at Lille, a majority which will probably go on dwindling, it is hard to see how he can possibly expect to exercise any authority whatsoever.

Indeed there are rumors on all hands that he is preparing to resign and to leave the minority in possession of the magnificent instrument which he hoped to forge for many years and which has recently been made totally ineffective. Whether he does so, the chances are that the extremist minority will soon be able to force another congress and will reverse the decisions of Lille.

Whichever way one looks at the matter the outlook for trade unionism in France is as poor as it well may be. It is certain that the confederation is utterly smashed and cannot be built up again for many years. For those who believe that the claims of Labor should be directed in constitutional channels, that it is better to organize the workers in responsible associations, led by men who have a sense of their position and of their duties to the class they represent and to society in general, the result is deplorable.

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VITAL PROBLEM OF LIQUOR IN ENGLAND

Question Is Put Whether British Commerce Will Be Able to Compete With Dry Nation Across the Atlantic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The urgent need of the increased efforts now being made by British temperance workers to combat the drink habit is clearly shown by official statistics as to the operation and administration of the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor in England and Wales for the year 1920. The outstanding fact is that convictions for drunkenness reached the high figure of 95,763, an increase of 27,415 or 28.26 per cent over the previous year.

During the war, convictions steadily diminished, until in 1915 they had come down to 29,075. Undoubtedly this result was largely due to the restrictions imposed by the Liquor Control Board. In 1915 certain relaxations were made, and drinking increased month by month until the figures for December were higher than those for any month since December, 1915. Although in 1920 there was practically no change in the regulations for the sale of drink, drunkenness continued at a little below the high-water mark of the previous December, and was three times as great as in 1915. Happily this total, big as it is, is little more than half that of 1913, which was a record year.

Fewer War-Time Arrests

In estimating the significance of these figures it must be remembered that not only was the sale of liquor severely controlled in 1914-1915, but large numbers of young men were out of the country and there were fewer police in the streets, and hence fewer arrests and convictions. Then, too, people have far more money to spend today than they have had for years past, while, as The Times points out, "during the war the people as a whole did, in drinking as in other matters, feel their duty to live a life of self-denial. With the passing of the war clouds, an orgy of spending began. In the inevitable reaction that was natural enough. But it cannot go on. The country cannot afford to spend its substance on a riotous living. Self-restraint and self-denial are just as necessary to the well-being of the country now as they were then. In that respect there is no difference between war and peace."

While convictions for drunkenness have increased, the number of licensed premises has decreased. On January 2, 1920, there were in England and Wales 23,432 premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on or off the premises, and 23,134 for consumption of the premises—altogether, about 46,566 premises for 10,000 persons; the proportion being slightly less for Wales than for England.

Gradually Fewer Licenses

The decrease of licenses has been proceeding for many years. In the 10 years 1895-1904 the average annual decrease in on-licenses was 386. For the 15 years following the passing of the Licensing Act of 1904, the average was 1070, and during 1920 the decrease will probably prove to have been about 804 on-licenses and about 146 off-licenses. The number of licensed premises closed with compensation, out of the fund provided by the taxation of the trade was 526, which is above the figures for 1916-1919 but only two-thirds of the average for 1905-1914.

The loss of efficiency in this method of abolishing redundant licensed premises is due mainly to two causes: failure on the part of the compensation authorities to raise the funds authorized by the act and increase in the cost of the licenses. The total amount received into compensation funds for the year was £282,551, and the average amount of compensation paid per license was £1390, this figure being the highest recorded.

Against the decrease of licensed premises must be set the growth of clubs registered for the sale of intoxicants. Last year their number rose by 900, bringing the total up to 8994, the highest figure reached since the system of registration has been in operation. This question came up for discussion in the House of Commons during the debate on the Finance Act. Replying to complaints that the liquor tax on clubs was excessive, Sir R. Horne said the amount of duty paid per club in England was £40 and per public-house £43; in Scotland the figures were £15 and £31.

Nature of Workingmen's Clubs

Some speakers contended that working men's clubs were not drinking resorts but centers of recreative and educational activity. Mr. A. Hopkinson, however, declared that the vast majority of workingmen's clubs were anything but a device for getting round the licensing law. The Westminster Gazette infers from the growth of clubs that "the British workingman is becoming dissatisfied with the fare offered him by the average public house, and is seeking some more acceptable provision of drinking facilities combined with the possibility of obtaining meals."

In the adjourned discussion in the House of Lords on the Bishop of Oxford's liquor (popular control) bill, Lord Buckmaster said that the licensing statistics showed that drunkenness was increasing by leaps and bounds and demanded immediate attention. The question of temperance reform could not be allowed to sleep. Dealing local option, he pointed out that the whole heart of government depended upon the minority accepting the verdict of the majority.

The Bishop of London quoted statistics showing that prohibition in the

RAILWAY BUILDING ACROSS AUSTRALIA

Interior of Land Explored for Purpose of Determining Validity of Claim for New Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Australasian News Office
ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Australia has a transcontinental railway running from east to west, and legislators of the federal Parliament are now traveling right through the vast interior from south to north, gathering evidence regarding the claim for a new line. At present the railway has gone only so far as Oodnadatta, in the south, and there is a gap of 1140 miles between the rail head and Pine Creek in the Northern Territory. The project of linking these two ends has been before Australian public men for many years. As far back as 1896 offers were made to the South Australian Government on behalf of various syndicates to construct this line, but it was not prepared to entertain any idea of a land grant or a guarantee system. Six years later, however, the government invited tenders for building 1063 miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge on the land grant basis. The grant of land would have amounted to nearly 80,000,000 acres. No tenders were accepted, and subsequent offers were refused.

No Engineering Difficulties
There are no engineering difficulties about the country through which the railway would pass. The South Australian Government held the Northern Territory for 47 years, and in 1911 it was transferred to the Commonwealth. Under the Acceptance Act the federal authorities undertook to construct a transcontinental railway from Pine Creek southward, but the project remains to be consummated. All sorts of proposals are now on foot to deviate the line from the straight-through route, and contending political influences have been largely responsible for the delay.

The federal Parliament decided recently to detail a section of its Public Works Committee to travel through central Australia, along the proposed route of the North-South railway, as well as to points of deviation, and collect evidence. Other reasons urged for the building of the great transcontinental line are the strategic advantages of the straight cut through Australia for the transportation of troops in the event of a northern attack—the territory has a frontage of 1200 miles to the Indian Ocean—and the possibilities of mineral discoveries, apart from the further development of tremendous areas of sheep and cattle country.

The evidence which has been gathered so far gives an eloquent indication of the extensive holdings. One company has as much as 8000 square miles, and there are other leases of 4500 square miles. Land costs a shilling a square mile a year. Inhabitants of these wide spaces are pressing upon the legislators the importance of smaller holdings "so that the lessees shall live on them, rather than allow huge blocks to be in the hands of capitalists whose directors are more given to spending money on motor oil in the cities than on water improvements on their holdings." The Commonwealth Government for some time has been putting down large bores along the stock routes, and an extension of this policy is being urged.

Fine Pastoral Country
Witnesses before the Federal Commission assert that west of the Katherine River, which flows through central Australia, there is some of the finest pastoral country in the world. At present, from that district, about 20,000 head of cattle are produced annually, but it is capable of immense development. There is one station ranch which carries 119,000 head and disposes of 10,000 every year. It is a country of remarkable variation of seasons. There has been, in certain parts, as little as half an inch of rain in three or four years, and over on the extreme west there was once not enough in nine years to make the creeks run. Yet there are periods of luxuriant fertility. This year central Australia is enjoying a really brilliant season. Hundreds of miles are smiling with salt bush, and this in areas where such herbage has not been seen in the history of the whites.

The mineral potentialities of the country have never been properly exploited. At one center a prospector, referring to a range in the promising Arltunga field, said it was "a mountain of gold." A large quantity of alluvial gold has been won, some of the stone going up to two or three ounces to the ton. The blacks frequently bring in nuggets after rain but refuse to disclose the sources. Experts who have visited the field are of the opinion that a railway may lead to important discoveries. There are

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considered to be, in the words of several witnesses, "plentiful indications of gold."

Only Camel Transport

The only method of transport in central Australia is by camel, but it is slow and costly, involving serious losses. With a railway a new era of development would be opened up. Residents in the country state that small blocks of 300 and 400 square miles would be speedily occupied, provided the federal government assisted with bays and plant. There are in the interior rich wolfram fields and a great variety of precious stones.

The establishment of large canning works is also advocated, and there is the prospect of an extensive trade in frozen meat with the East.

The tour of the federal legislators is expected to occupy at least three months. They are traveling from Oodnadatta right through to Darwin over country which is experiencing the phenomenal conditions of having had so much rain that the motors have been bogged—it has always been regarded as the land of sand storms.

GOVERNOR APPEALS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Western News Office
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Governor John J. Blaine's Labor Day proclamation is an appeal to every community to take organized steps for the relief of the unemployed this winter. He also warns against the reduction of wages.

"This is a time calling for a spirit of fellowship," says the Governor. "With thousands of idle men seeking jobs, Capital has the upper hand over Labor. But it is a short-sighted employer, indeed, who uses this advantage to force unjust conditions upon his employees. The welfare of the toilers is identical with the true interests of all citizens. The merchant, the farmer and the professional men all are affected when the laborer is in distress."

The Governor says that men willing to work should be given every opportunity to work. He believes many of the unemployed can be absorbed in useful occupations in carrying on public and private improvements. He urges the organization of local relief measures before the arrival of winter.

INCREASE IN WATER POWER IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SKOWHEGAN, Maine.—The Central Maine Power Company is beginning work preliminary to the construction of the North Channel dam here which will make the electrical power development at Skowhegan island 12,000 horsepower, this new work increasing the power 30 per cent. There will be 100 men employed and the work will be completed November 1.

Towering 105 feet in the air is the new steel derrick. It will have a 95-foot boom with a sweep of 190 feet that can reach half way across the Kennebec River. The new concrete section was built 15 years ago at a cost of \$10,000. The completed dam will be of the same height, though removable flashboards will increase its height. Two sluice gates, remarkable for their size, 30 feet wide and 17 feet high, will occupy the middle channel and will be used to discharge flood waters.

FOREIGN TRADE PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Discussion of the problems of the American manufacturer in foreign fields, the prospects in Cuba, the Mexican market, and other leading factors in international commercial conditions will be taken up by Julius Klein, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in an address to the Boston Export Round Table on Friday, September 23, at the Boston City Club.

SALMON FOR MAINE LAKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUGUSTA, Maine.—Arrangements have been made by Percival F. Baxter, Governor of Maine, to have Sagado Lake, in the western part of the State, stocked with Canadian sea salmon. If the project is successful similar steps will be taken with regard to other lakes in the State.

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ANTI-WASTE FORCE IN BRITAIN ACTIVE

Government's So-Called Ambitious Schemes Criticized in View of Present High Tax Rate, but Opposition Divided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The biggest issue in British internal politics during recent months has been economy. Faced with an enormous war debt and with ambitious schemes for social reconstruction, the nation has eagerly responded to the agitation which has been conducted in the press for a ruthless cutting down of public expenditure. The by-elections have shown the intensity of the feeling for economy. Any candidate who labeled himself "Anti-Waste" could defeat a government nominee, in even the strongest of Coalition seats. The country has shown signs of exasperated impatience at the failure of the government to reduce the rate of spending since the armistice.

The leader of the "Anti-Waste" movement is generally acknowledged to be Lord Rothermere. His newspaper articles, even before the war, were strikingly forcible attacks upon what he considered to be unjustifiable expenditure. In his recent book, "Solvency or Downfall," he put completely the case for retrenchment, and shows himself to be the mouthpiece of a movement which is not only widespread but intense. Nevertheless, there are two contrary views as to the effect of his proposals, even among those who largely agree with him.

Budget Reduction Foremost

His book may be briefly summarized. He holds that expenditure, and, as a result, taxation, must be reduced by 20 per cent. Never mind what must be sacrificed in the way of schemes and developments, the annual budget must be brought within £800,000,000 a year. He would ration the department and compel each of them to make do on a reduced allowance. The items he would leave untouched are pensions and the national debt. But he would cut down armaments, and he selects for special treatment the expenditure on big ships. He would abandon Mesopotamia and Palestine, and withdraw from all military commitments on the continent of Europe. He ridicules that "portentous scheme of supposed betterment" such as damming the Severn, setting up "health centers" in every village, building vast numbers of houses at inflated prices, and expanding the system of education in accordance with the Education Act of 1918. He emphasizes the necessity for cutting down the bureaucracy, which he asserts has increased and is still increasing.

Naturally his views have not been accepted in their entirety by either his friends or his opponents. And even among those who agree with him, a well-defined line of division is plainly perceptible. The Morning Post, for example, while indorsing the attacks upon education and housing, questions his views upon naval affairs. It describes his article on the "Folly of the Battlecruiser" as being based upon a mere civilian's choice between rival naval experts. If his recommendations in this respect were carried out, in the opinion of The Morning Post, it would be tantamount to ceasing to pay anti-burglary insurance.

Agreement Upon Other Details

The Observer, on the other hand, while also agreeing in the main with Lord Rothermere's thesis, disagrees with him on grounds which are the direct opposite of those stressed by The Morning Post. Granting that "Anti-Waste" is right in condemning the heavy weight of taxation, and agreeing that it is largely this which is thwarting the economic recovery of the country, The Observer holds the opinion that where Lord Rothermere is wrong is in his purely negative views. No solution of the stupendous financial problem will ever be reached with a negative policy. "As of old we must seek peace and commerce in every direction without and within. We must improve our transport system. We must organize the electric transmission of cheap motive power. We must open new markets by devel-

COOPERATION IN USE OF WATER POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The question has been mooted as to whether, in view of the need for the development of water power in Great Britain, it is not feasible to make use of the large and expensive works already carried out by municipalities in connection with the public supply of water. An example of cooperation in this respect between public authorities and a private company in Wales has recently received some public notice. The towns of Llandudno, Conway and Colwyn Bay have for many years been obtaining their water supply from a mountain area bounded by Conway Valley and Llugwy Valley. This district embraces a number of mountain lakes which, since they are at heights varying from 600 to 2000 feet above sea level, are specially adapted for water power developments. At the same time the surplus water not used by the water schemes of these towns has been utilized to generate electric current. Part of the power thus obtained has been used for aluminum production and part transmitted to the villages of Bethesda and Penmaen-mawr for use in the granite and slate quarries.

As the result of an inquiry held by a commission appointed under the Electricity Supply Act of 1919 it has been decided to support a scheme by which the Aluminium Corporation, in conjunction with the North Wales Power and Traction Company, will develop sufficient power in the form of electricity to supply all the towns in the district. A new dam is in course of construction which will add 37 feet to the depth of the water stored and will quadruple the storage capacity of the chief lake. It is obvious that this improvement will be beneficial to both the water consumers and the power generators. The Observer, in commenting on the scheme, suggests that the large reservoirs already constructed at immense cost by the enterprising municipalities of the north of England might be utilized for a double purpose in a similar way.

DECLINE IN RENT CHARGES REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Expressing the conviction that "the housing panic," like the sugar and coal panics, has now liquidated, the State Commission on the Necessaries of Life reports that the trend of rents, particularly in suburban apartments, is distinctly downward. Inquiry showed that there are many vacant suites and that the number is on the increase. It was also found that some landlords were offering inducements to prospective occupants, such as free rent for a certain period, in order that their suites could be filled without causing justifiable objections from tenants still paying the higher rate. Some reductions of from 10 to 20 per cent are reported.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NORTHERN UNION
RUGBY PROSPECTS

Outlook for the 1921-22 Football Season Is Considered Bright—
Presence of Australians Is Expected to Enliven Game

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, England.—The 1921-22 Northern Union Rugby football season will be considerably enlivened by the visit of a touring side from Australia. This team, as a matter of fact, may almost be called Australian, for only one New Zealander is included. The visitors will open their program at Relford on September 17, and will engage in several games against Northern Union teams prior to the first test match, against a representative English team at Leeds on October 1. This game will be the first of a series of three, the other two taking place on November 5 and January 14 at Hull and Manchester, respectively. From all points of view the outlook for the forthcoming season is encouraging. All the clubs comprising the Northern Union were successful in a greater or lesser degree last season, and naturally are confident. A higher standard of football was attained through the cooperation of managers and players, and the new Players Union bids fair to assist greatly in attaining a still higher standard. This, of course, is all to the good. Increased attendance during last season showed that people who could devote only an hour or so each week to sport were willing to support every effort for bringing out of better play. Further evidence is given by the effective aid rendered to junior organizations by the Northern Union Council, as well as by individual clubs.

During the 1921-22 season it is the intention of clubs—managers and players—to use the experience gained for the good of the game. The remarks of Sir W. F. Todd, president of the York Football Club, and of Owen Thomas, secretary of the Players Union, at their respective club and union meetings, were to this effect, both laying special stress on the desire of players and committees, or managers, to work together for the common welfare. It is, therefore, not surprising, in view of the desire to promote the best interests of Northern Union football, that the outlook should have such an encouraging aspect.

Of course, the games against the Australian team will be watched with perhaps even more keenness than the ordinary league fixtures. During the British close season of 1920, the Northern Union sent out a team of picked players to Australia, and was astonished by the ready manner in which the Australians defeated the Northern Union team in the representative games. The team now on its way to England is naturally confident of its ability to defeat anything that can be placed in the field against it. On the other hand, the Northern Unionists are eager to reverse the verdicts given in Australia. Thus there is every possibility of some first-class representative games being played this winter. Other features of the season will be the inclusion of Featherstone Rovers in the league, a promotion worthy of earned, and the widening of the scope of the senior competition, so as to give greater opportunity to junior organizations.

One feature which may not be considered quite so satisfactory is the retention of the clause in the rules which enables a senior club to retain a player on its register after the player has decided to sever his connection with the club. An improvement is noted, even in this, however, and should be duly accredited. It is that the number of players that a club may have on its register is considerably reduced. This necessitates clubs making careful selection, and incidentally reduces the opportunities for retaining players whose services are not utilized.

Many of the clubs, not satisfied with their standing in the league at the close of last season, have searched for new men of proved capacity. Wigan, Oldham, Rochdale, Huddersfield and Huddersfield have each signed on several new players, most of them from the Welsh Rugby Union. Other clubs have relied mainly on the local junior organizations for their recruits. The marked success of Hull Kingston Rovers during last season, with almost a full complement of "locals," affords proof of the presence of sufficient good players in the Northern Union area. This practice of utilizing local talent has grown during the past two seasons and appears to have had the effect of assisting lower clubs to a position approaching equality with clubs of apparently better financial equipment. It may be here remarked that what are known as "Supporters' clubs" have been instituted during the last two years.

These "clubs" are made up of spectators, principally those whose interest in football is confined to looking on by reason of business, and from among these clubs many schemes for the purchase of their particular club's playing area have originated, and been carried through with conspicuous ability. In other cases spectators have been invited, and have accepted the invitation, to become shareholders in a financial capacity, thus assuming a more direct interest in the welfare of the club. Many times, candid and helpful criticism has come from these supporters, collectively and individually, and if it has not always been found practical to put the proposals to practical use, the helpfulness and interest has not been without effect on both committees and players, to the benefit of all.

The greater consideration shown to players, financially, in addition to the

other ways indicated above, has been possible because of increased gate receipts. Many clubs have also found it practical to provide more seating accommodation, and covered stands, making for greater comfort for spectators. With the playing season close upon them, teams are considering their prospects of figuring prominently in the league. Leigh, the Northern Union cup-holders, should give a good account of themselves, as should Halifax, the runners-up.

NEW YORK REGAINS
THE LEADERSHIP

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	77	46	.626
Cleveland	71	49	.590
St. Louis	66	61	.520
Washington	65	64	.504
Boston	58	63	.479
Detroit	51	68	.429
Chicago	53	72	.421
Philadelphia	44	78	.361

RESULTS THURSDAY
Detroit 7, Cleveland 6
St. Louis 5, Chicago 3
Washington 9, New York 3
Philadelphia 4, Boston 3

GAMES TODAY
Philadelphia at Boston
Washington at New York
St. Louis at Chicago
Cleveland at Detroit

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The New York Highlanders retained the lead of the American Baseball League standing by defeating the Washington Senators twice yesterday. The score of the first and second games were 6 to 3 and 8 to 1, respectively. Cleveland lost a 12-inning battle to the Detroit Tigers by the score of 7 to 6. The Red Sox lost the first game of the series at home to the Philadelphia Athletics, 4 to 2. Chicago managed to get 10 hits off E. R. Van Gilder, St. Louis pitcher, but were held scoreless by his teammates. The score stood 5 to 0.

NEW YORK WINS TWICE
NEW YORK, New York.—The Highlanders captured both games of a double-header with the Washington Senators yesterday. The scores were 6 to 3 and 8 to 1. J. R. Shawkey and Harry Harper turned in the victories. The scores by innings:

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12—R H E
New York... 0 0 2 0 5 0 0 0—4 12 1
Washington... 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—3 7 1
Batteries—Shawkey and Hoffman; McGraw and Gharrett. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12—R H E
New York... 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 0—8 12 1
Washington... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 7 1
Batteries—Harper and DeVormer; Johnson and Pielnich. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

CLEVELAND LOSES, 7 TO 6
DETROIT, Michigan.—The Detroit Tigers won a 12-inning game from the champion Cleveland team yesterday 7 to 6. Cleveland maintained a lead until the eighth inning when the Tigers tied the score. The score by innings:

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12—R H E
Detroit... 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 1—7 12 2
Cleveland... 0 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—6 11 1
Batteries—Oldham, Middleton, Parks and Bassler; Woodall; Coveleskie, Caldwell and O'Neill. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

RED SOX LOSE OUT, 4 TO 2
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston Red Sox lost to Philadelphia yesterday 4 to 2. The Sox came from behind and tied the score in the fourth inning with two runs but the visitors added runs in the sixth and eighth innings. The score by innings:

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12—R H E
St. Louis... 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0—5 11 1
Chicago... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 10 2
Batteries—Van Gilder and Severid; Hodge and Schalk. Umpires—Nallin and Chell.

IRISH LADY SWIMMERS TIE
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Irish ladies' 100-yard swimming championship, which was held recently at Blackrock Baths, ended in a tie between Miss M. Armstrong, of Pembroke Swimming Club, the holder, and Miss I. Egan, of Dublin Swimming Club. Entries totaled 11, of which six competed, and a splendid race was the result. All six got away well to a level start and in the first 25 yards Miss Egan went ahead, to turn half a yard in front of Miss Armstrong. At this point the latter led Miss B. Hanna, of Pembroke Swimming Club, by a yard. These positions were unchanged until the last 25 yards, when Miss Armstrong closed up on the leader and after a hard tussle, the pair finished level. Miss Hanna being still a yard away. The time taken was 53.2-58.

J. W. HEARNE DOES
WELL ON RETURN

After an Absence From Cricket,
Obtains Three Wickets for 20
Runs for Middlesex Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRIGHTON, England.—After a long absence from the cricket field, and only comparatively little practice since his return thereto, J. W. Hearne scored 128 runs for Middlesex recently, when the champion county was entertained by Sussex in a championship fixture at Brighton. Hearne's innings gave him an opportunity to show the form which has entitled him to rank for a long time among England's leading batsmen, and, when



© Sport & General, London
J. W. Hearne

Sussex took its second innings, he proved his all-round skill by obtaining three wickets for 20 runs. His was the only three-figure score of the game, which Middlesex eventually won by a wide margin of 253 runs. Middlesex batted first and totaled 292, Sussex's first innings producing exactly 70 runs less. H. L. Dales made 96 in the visitors' second innings, which F. T. Mann declared closed for 295. This left Sussex with 366 required to win, a task more easily contemplated than performed, and the home team was dismissed for 113. It was anything but a difficult win for Middlesex, but, at the same time, it was interesting. E. H. Hendren, who has not showed this season the form he did a year ago, when it will be remembered, he headed the final list of batting averages with figures of 61.46, made 57 not out in the Middlesex second innings; Nigel Haig, a particularly vigorous batsman, made 51, and Hearne 64. The top score for Sussex came from the bat of E. H. Bowley, who hit up 44 before sending one of F. J. Duxon's express deliveries into the safe hands of S. H. Saville.

F. T. Mann, the Middlesex captain, did not have too good a day, making 23 runs in all, and his performance was bettered by only three runs by W. C. Jupp, the Sussex skipper, who failed to score in his second innings. Jupp's figures as regards bowling would seem to betoken a rather expensive consistency, as he took two wickets for 72 runs in the Middlesex first innings and two for 75 when the visitors batted for a second time. For Middlesex, Duxon and Haig bowled well, the latter especially so, while G. T. S. Stevens, H. W. Lee and Hearne sent down deliveries of a more mild but none the less dangerous variety. Haig appealed successfully for leg-before-wicket against three of the Sussex batsmen, and the fielding by the champion county was taken altogether very smart. No fewer than nine of the Sussex team were given a trial with the ball, and of these, five failed to capture a single wicket. The summary:

MIDDLESEX			
	1st Inn.	2nd Inn.	
H. L. Dales, l. b. w.	24	c R. Reif, b Jupp	96
b Jupp	24	c R. Reif, b Jupp	96
H. W. Lee, b Gilligan	22	l. b. w. b Gilligan	12
J. W. Hearne, b Bowley	139	b Jupp	64
E. H. Hendren, b Gilligan	6	not out	57
F. T. Mann, c Gilligan, b Bowley	18	not out	5
Nigel Haig, run out	43	b A. E. Reif	51
G. T. S. Stevens, b A. E. Reif	2	Extras	10
H. J. Wenyon, at Street, b Bowley	16		
S. H. Saville, b Jupp	2		
J. J. Murrell, not out	1		
F. J. Duxon, l. b. w. b Bowley	6		
Extras	20		
Total	292	Total (5 wkts.)	235

SUSSEX
Joseph Vine, b Haig... 15 absent
George Street, l. b. w. b Haig... 6 not out
E. H. Bowley, c Saville, b Duxon... 6

WOMEN'S ATHLETICS
ON THE INCREASE

Many Sports Are Engaged in
by the Girl Undergraduates at
the Oregon Agricultural College,
Corvallis, Each Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
CORVALLIS, Oregon.—Women's athletics at Oregon Agricultural College are coming rapidly to the fore. Volley ball, basketball, tennis, swimming, fencing, and general gymnastics include most of their activities. The coaching staff is expecting to add baseball to this list next year.

The women's athletic association has for its purpose the promotion of interest in women's athletics. A girl must play in a class team or have 50 points to her credit in the point system used at the college to acquire active membership. Interclass games are scheduled in as many sports. The students have good turnouts for the class teams, and seem to show much interest in athletics.

Swimming at O. A. C. has been somewhat handicapped, but with the completion of the new tank the girls expect to make great progress in the sport. Inter-class meets are held which include the plunge for distance, free-style races, strokes for form, diving and relay races. The freshmen team were the winners this year.

Last season was one of the most successful ever experienced by the women's varsity basketball team at O. A. C. The girls not only won the championship of the State by reason of victories over the University of Oregon and Willamette University, but were also successful in defeating the strong team of the University of Nevada in one of their games of an otherwise successful trip for the Nevada team.

Varsity basketball letters were given to the following girls for the season of 1920-21:

Miss Letta Agee of Corvallis captain and guard; Miss Alta Menter of Corvallis, manager and forward; Miss Gladys Murray '22 of Boise, Idaho, forward; Miss Annabelle Chandler of Maplewood, New Jersey, forward; Miss Edith Gillette '22 of La Verne, California, guard; Miss Elvira von Holstebek '22 of Walla Walla, Washington, guard; Miss Gladys Johnson of Scapoose, Oregon, jumping center; Miss Marguerite Michel of Gresham, Oregon, side center.

The girls winning sweaters on the tennis team this year were: Seattle, Miss Genevieve Betts '20 of Seattle, Washington; Miss Edith Gillette '22 of La Verne, California; Miss Alice Nielson of Portland, Oregon; Miss Lenore Stone '24 of Portland, Oregon.

Women at O. A. C. are especially fortunate in having a coaching staff of three experienced persons like Miss Ruth Winger, Miss Lois Rankin, and Miss Esther Grus. Miss Winger coaches the varsity, while Miss Rankin and Miss Grus handle the interclass sports.

Building plans of the college include a new women's gymnasium, to be erected sometime in the near future.

ST. LOUIS MOVES INTO THIRD PLACE
NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	78	49	.614
New York	78	51	.605
St. Louis	69	58	.543
Boston	67	58	.536
Brooklyn	66	62	.516
Cincinnati	57	70	.449
Chicago	49	75	.395
Philadelphia	43	84	.339

RESULTS THURSDAY
St. Louis 10, Pittsburgh 4
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 0
Philadelphia 1, Boston 0
Brooklyn 5, New York 1

GAMES TODAY
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HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

NEW YORK

MARTINIQUE

New York

Formerly The Annex

WHEN Hotel McAlpin interests acquired and spent a large amount of money in beautifying and modernizing the famous Martinique Hotel, a short time ago, the name was changed to The Annex. This implied that by standards and by proximity it was an annex to Hotel McAlpin.

The name has caused confusion. Therefore, for the benefit of the guests and the management, it is announced that the name "Martinique" will be restored. It is now a new Martinique—new in decoration, furnishing, policy and charges.

The hotel is first class, the management is first class, the location most central and the tariff genuinely moderate. Pleasant rooms from \$5.00 up. Popular club breakfasts from 45c to \$1.00. Substantial luncheons and dinners at \$1.25 and \$1.75 and a well prepared and quickly served selection of satisfying dishes a la carte at new prices.

Try the Martinique. We know you will like it. *Associated with Hotel McAlpin.*

Frank E. Jago
Resident ManagerBroadway at 32nd Street.

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Highland Park, Illinois

Open all Year

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R. W. LARKE, Manager.



Hotel Cleveland

CLEVELAND, OHIO

The atmosphere of the Hotel Cleveland is as near Homelike as it is possible to make a large hotel in a large city. Quiet refinement surrounds every move made by every employee. All the conditions conducive to a comfortable stay.

The Convenient Location is an Additional Advantage



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Ohio, North West Corner Euclid

EUROPEAN FIREPROOF

One of Chicago's best located and most comfortable resident and transient hotels. Near the Lake Shore Drive district. Ten minutes' walk to shops and theatres.

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The Gladstone

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One of Chicago's favorite South Side resident and transient hotels, under the same management as THE VIRGINIA.

Rates \$2.00 and upward.

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Pershing Square

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Many of the amazing interests and luxuries of 20th century hotel life center in Pershing Square, New York. Each hotel an Aladdin's palace of comfort, convenience and pleasure—assured by the combined efforts of a group of hotel managers among the best in the world.

The Biltmore

Adjoins the Grand Central Terminal

Hotel Commodore

Grand Central Terminal

"Get off the train and turn to the left"

The Belmont

Opposite Grand Central Terminal

Murray Hill Hotel

A short block from the Station

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SPANISH PESETA'S MOVEMENTS NOTED

General Attention Is Directed to the Situation and Prospects in View of the Crisis Brought About by Events at Melilla

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MADRID, Spain.—Perhaps more general attention has been directed to the movement of the peseta in the recent crisis created by the recent disaster at Melilla. In recent times the peseta has indicated itself to be a very sensitive instrument of finance, but this has been largely due to speculation, and partly for the same reason as in the other cases, it was to some extent protected on this occasion. The movements were comparatively slight. In the week the exchange on London rose from 27.33 to 28.13, and on Paris from 59.80 to 60.60. The rate as against the United States dollar moved infinitesimally from 7.78 to 7.73, and the mark remained stationary at 2.70. For what these movements were worth, which was not much, it might be taken that they were indicative of confidence in Spain. But that is for the present; the future is a matter of doubt.

The situation and prospects of the peseta are discussed in a very intelligent and interesting leading article in the "Epoca." "It has been surprising," says this journal, "how in these days the peseta has with firmness maintained and even improved its international quotation in view of the lamentable affairs of a political and military character that have occurred in Africa. Reflecting upon the factors that usually influence the value of money, we should come inevitably to the conclusion that the reverse suffered by the forces in the Melilla country, and the consequent loss of all the territory adjacent to it, must cause serious disturbances of the peseta."

New Factor Is Presented

"Looking therefore in any direction in which one might look, it was to be expected that on our boleros there would be a rise in the chief foreign exchanges against us. . . . But besides all this, we find ourselves in the presence of another new factor favorable to the quotation of the peseta, and which, being endowed with a character of perseverance, is advantageous for its operation in the future. It is a matter of a theory and not of a fact, and perhaps it is for that reason that its chief strength is established."

"Various and authoritative economists and financiers, French and English, seeing that time passes and that their respective countries are still unable to contemplate parity with the dollar nor the reestablishment of gold money, have begun to proclaim the excellences of an abundant fiduciary circulation, and to depict the grave evils of the improvement of the exchange. It may be an attitude comparable to that of the fox in the fable who found the grapes green. It may be a minority whose ideas are not shared by the remainder of the nation. But the certain fact is that those ideas of not being concerned by the fiduciary inflation or by the depreciation of the money gain converts from day to day in France and England, as elsewhere they were gained in Germany, and that they begin to inspire governmental determinations."

Losing Classic Character

"In presence of these new ideas and of the natural tendency of men and things to struggle with adversity, it is not surprising that the French monetary policy, and even the English also, are losing something of their classic character. On the altar of a greater facility for imposing taxes and of alleviating by a little the effects of the industrial crisis and the labor strikes, there is renounced the cheapness of living and the sound money. If the natural laws could be violated with that facility, the solution might not be a bad one, and having regard to the strength of the nations that adopt it, nobody might fear to follow them in their procedure."

"But," the "Epoca" continues, "as at the bottom it is a matter of expediency, of a deceitful illusion comparable to that which during the war proclaimed the failure of gold coinage, those who like ourselves fortunately possess a money that is intrinsically sound, should guard themselves from such delusions. It is enough for us to register the fact and to set it down that it ought to be influential in sustaining the quotation of the peseta in face of the unfavorable factors that come upon us from Africa. Let us not fall into the temptation that through want of organization and strength on the part of economic life in general and that of the state in particular, there may come to be added another of a technical kind consisting of an artificial and exaggerated inflation of our fiduciary money and our securities. The circumstances are such as to give a special recommendation to prudence."

PAYMENTS TO RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Since enactment of the Transportation Bill in 1920 up to August 27, 1921, the United States Treasury has paid out to railroads a grand total of \$688,744,216 in partial reimbursement for war claims, government guarantees and deficits incurred during federal control.

FRANKLIN AUTO PRICE CUTS

SYRACUSE, New York.—The H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, makers of Franklin Automobiles, have announced a reduction in prices of all models, averaging about \$300. This is the second price reduction by the company in the present season.

DIVIDENDS

Pure Oil, quarterly of 1 1/4% on 5 1/4% preferred, of 2% on 8% preferred, and 1 1/4% on 6% preferred, payable October 1 to holders of September 15.

National City Bank, quarterly of 4% and extra of 1%, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

National City, quarterly of 3%, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

Illinois Bell Telephone, quarterly of \$2, payable September 20 to stock of September 20. This dividend applies to both the old and newly issued stocks.

Eastern Wisconsin Electric, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable September 1 to holders of August 20.

Indian Refining, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable September 15 to stock of September 5.

Draper Corporation, quarterly of \$3, payable October 1 to stock of September 5.

BRITISH RAILWAY CONTROL CEASES

Immediate and Appreciable Economies in Operation Are Expected from the Managements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The decontrol of the railways in the United Kingdom has now taken place. The Government's plan for the future regulation of rates had an uneventful career in the later stages of its passage through Parliament, and emerged a passably workmanlike effort at legislation. The inherent defect of the system adopted is that if the railways charge enough to earn a reasonable remuneration on their capital, rates are likely to be prejudicial to trade. The managements are all agreed to secure the benefit to themselves without corresponding injury to traders. It will not be an easy task because trade is too depressed to evolve traffic even at cut rates. The immediate and appreciable economies will be effected is not to be doubted, for war conditions of working showed the way to improvements in methods, though the extravagance inseparable from Government control counterbalanced all minor savings. The railway managements have the great spur of a determination to prove that they can do infinitely better when working under reasonably free conditions than when hampered and controlled at every turn by a government department.

That freedom has its drawbacks as well as its privileges has been illustrated by the action of the railways in the matter of the interim dividends for the current year. The ensuing months of the period may be very trying to the companies, and nearly all have made small reductions in the dividends to prepare the stockholders for anything that may befall. The Scottish railways have taken a stronger step by withholding interim dividends altogether. Two of them did so under a certain degree of compulsion, for they are in dispute with the government over considerable sums of money. But the Caledonian Railway ascribed its refusal to make a distribution on the ordinary stock to the excessive cost of wages and the continued depression in trade. The standardization of wages and hours of labor inflicted a grievous burden on railways working in poor and sparsely populated districts, so much so that whereas the wages bills of English railways in 1920 were 227 per cent in excess of those of 1913, the increase was 291 per cent in Scotland, and 316 per cent on the Highland Railway.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States (last 000 omitted) are as follows:

	Aug. 31	Aug. 24	Sept. 3
Resources—	1921	1921	1920
Gold and gold cert.	418,500	425,000	145,071
Gold and silver cert.	429,075	426,464	410,817
Gold with foreign agencies	.....	.....	111,455
Total gold held	847,575	851,464	667,032
Res. for gov.	.....	.....	.....
Govt. bonds	1,694,523	1,646,109	1,132,219
Gold redmp. fd.	104,563	130,816	142,059
Total gold res.	2,646,661	2,618,389	1,942,310
Legal tender, silver, etc.	146,893	147,078	155,647
Total res.	2,793,554	2,765,467	2,117,957
Liabilities—	.....	.....	.....
Secured by U.S.	.....	.....	.....
Govt. obligations	545,176	541,754	1,332,892
All other	946,759	953,597	1,412,095
Unsecured	.....	.....	.....
Bills bought in open market	25,320	35,200	312,501
Total bills on hand	1,527,255	1,530,560	3,056,428
U.S. bonds & nts.	34,008	34,009	26,575
U.S. Certificates of Ind.	.....	.....	.....
One-yr. cert. (Pittman Act)	193,875	201,875	269,378
Other cert. of ind.	2,350	2,300	20,281
Total cert. assets	1,727,433	1,735,334	3,365,934
Bank prem.	27,500	27,256	14,321
5% redem. fund	.....	.....	.....
U.S. R. bk. notes	9,339	9,383	11,695
Unpaid items	415,897	464,592	752,392
All other	17,470	17,253	990
Total liabilities	5,055,823	5,053,174	6,267,091
LIABILITIES	.....	.....	.....
Capital paid in	108,050	103,080	97,153
Surplus fund	213,824	213,824	164,748
Res. for gov.	.....	.....	.....
Franchise tax	43,061	47,824	.....
Govt. deposits	46,800	51,479	53,387
Mem. bank res.	1,618,001	1,615,964	1,625,825
All other	25,044	25,183	30,123
Total deposits	1,690,754	1,672,631	1,934,242
F.R. bk. notes in actual circ.	2,491,460	2,488,914	2,346,270
U.S. R. bk. notes in actual circ.	338,362	397,011	564,475
Net liability	109,384	112,811	205,423
Debt avail. items	19,442	19,129	87,703
All other liab.	5,055,823	5,053,174	6,267,091
Ratio of total res. to dep. and note liab. comb.	66.3%	66.5%	62.5%
Ratio of total res. to F.R. bk. notes	.....	.....	.....
Ratio of total res. to U.S. R. bk. notes	.....	.....	.....
Ratio of total res. to all other liab.	.....	.....	.....

Price Decline Arrested

The monthly review of conditions in the second federal reserve district by the agent of the Federal Reserve Bank in this city says:

"The continuous decline in the general level of wholesale prices which has been reflected in the principal indices of the country month by month since the first half of 1920 was arrested in July. Furthermore, there has been a tendency for the elements composing the indices to seek a common level, a development which has been observed for several months. These two facts taken together may be regarded as pointing to a fairly advanced stage in the process of price readjustment from the high levels of 1920."

"The evidence does not indicate, however, complete price stabilization. One of the groups making up the Department of Labor index is almost at the 1913 level, while another is 2-3 times as high as in 1913. The index of the prices of 12 basic commodities maintained by this bank, after remaining practically stationary in July, declined in the first three weeks of August 2.9 per cent, reaching a point less than 1 per cent above the 1913 average. This index is made up from the prices of raw commodities which change rapidly from day to day."

"In agriculture, where price declines had been very severe, the demand for credit continues to be considerable degree. The four reserve banks now borrowing from other reserve banks are in districts where agriculture predominates."

"Taking the country over, however, the loans of the reserve banks declined more rapidly in July than in any previous month since the maximum of loans was reached. The total loans of the New York reserve banks are now 68 per cent below their maximum, as against 69 per cent a month ago; and the total loans of all reserve banks are 45 below maximum as against 43 per cent a month ago."

"Sales figures, submitted to this bank by 55 representative wholesale houses, indicate that the present volume of business in most of the lines

BUSINESS OUTLOOK CONTINUES HOPEFUL

Conditions in the United States Indicate Improvement, Although There Is More or Less Irregularity in the Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—While economic experts are generally agreed that fundamental business conditions in the United States are improving slowly, it is noted that there is more or less irregularity in the movement and that the readjustment process is proceeding more rapidly in some parts of the country than in others. "Some lines of industry have shown definite signs of improvement in the last few weeks," says the monthly business review of the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank. "Others are still lagging, but the undertone of optimism, scarcely audible in the quiet recent past, can be heard more plainly. A part of the improvement is directly traceable to renewed full activity, results of which are already in evidence. However, there are other responsible factors, more important and more lasting than seasonal spurts."

In discussing "distinct signs that fundamental conditions are improving and that the basis is being laid for a genuine business revival," the National City Bank of Chicago, in its financial letter of the current week says that "one of the most reassuring changes in the financial situation has been the continued strengthening of the country's bank position. Nothing better illustrates the changes in the credit situation," continues the letter, "than the decrease in notes during the first three weeks of last month of \$30,000,000 as against an expansion during the corresponding period last year of \$44,000,000. With the reserve ratio of the federal reserve system at the year's highest figure and the gold inflow from all quarters continuing, the bank position shows splendid strength."

Industrial Progress Seen

"Although the shipping, steel and machinery manufacturing industries appear to be in the depth of the depression which did not come to them until long after it had caused readjustment in other lines," says the monthly survey of the Guaranty Trust Company, "those industries which have completed liquidation are now in the way of fairly profitable operation. Activity has increased in the textile trade; 80 per cent of the woolen and 90 per cent of the worsted spindles, 81 per cent of the wide and 75 per cent of the narrow looms of the country were in operation in July. Textile manufacturers of New England and the south are far more optimistic than they were last winter. The activity, however, is not as great or the return of prosperity as rapid as many would like to see, due to a persistence in the policy of hand-to-mouth buying on the part of distributors. But stocks are so low that if the public became convinced that prices had at last reached their low point there would doubtless be a large amount of advance buying, which would materially strengthen the markets. Average retail prices of selected standard articles of dry goods in 51 cities for May 15, 1921, compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are for the most part considerably under the average for May 15, 1918, and only slightly above the average for the same date in 1917. The 1917 prices were not greatly above corresponding prices in 1915."

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"The evidence does not indicate, however, complete price stabilization. One of the groups making up the Department of Labor index is almost at the 1913 level, while another is 2-3 times as high as in 1913. The index of the prices of 12 basic commodities maintained by this bank, after remaining practically stationary in July, declined in the first three weeks of August 2.9 per cent, reaching a point less than 1 per cent above the 1913 average. This index is made up from the prices of raw commodities which change rapidly from day to day."

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BRITISH CAPITAL IN POLISH INDUSTRY

Labor Leader Says That It Has Gained Control of Practically the Whole of Wool and Worst Activities of Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England.—Some extraordinary allegations regarding the operations of British capitalists in the wool textile industry of Poland have just been made by Mr. F. W. Jowett, former member of Parliament for one of the Bradford divisions, and chairman of the executive of the British Labor Party. Mr. Jowett has long been a stalwart of the Labor Party, and on many questions affecting the textile industry he holds extreme views. Recently he returned to this country from a tour of Poland, and while on the Continent he made a special study of the textile trade of Poland.

That trade, he remarks, is larger than might be expected. When he left the country 150,000 textile workers were on strike for more wages, and they were being told by the employers that if their demands were agreed to, it would kill the industry because foreign competitors would be placed in a position in which they could under-sell the Polish manufacturers. Mr. Jowett regarded such a statement as absurd, and in order to show the actual position, he gives a few examples of the wages paid to textile workers in Poland. Woolcombers have a minimum wage of 8s. 2d. a week for day work, but this might be increased to 9s. 10d. by piece work. Weavers (men) on piece work received 14s. 9d. a week, while dyers had a wage of 9s. 8d.

These low rates of pay have induced British capitalists to exploit the industry, according to Mr. Jowett, and they have succeeded in getting under their control practically the whole of the Polish wool and worsted industry. One Bradford firm, he says, had in Poland about 50,000 spindles and 400 looms. Its capital, reckoned at pre-war values, was £250,000. Another Bradford firm had 22,000 worsted spindles and 4000 woolen and 180 coating looms, in addition to scouring and combing plants and yarn-dyeing plants. Its capital, expressed in pre-war money, was £150,000. Other big Bradford firms were also deeply interested, and with the present level of the Polish mark and labor so badly paid, they were able to exploit the trade of Poland even though they were not having much trade in Bradford. His advice to the British textile workers was that "they should sit up and take notice."

DECLINE IN SALES OF DEPARTMENT STORES

NEW YORK, New York.—The monthly review of credit and business conditions by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York shows that total department store sales for July, as reported to the bank by 41 firms operating 54 representative department stores were 11.5 per cent below the sales of July, 1920.

"When the decline in prices is taken into consideration," says the review, "it is evident that the amount of merchandise sold continues to be larger than last year. The number of individual transactions in July, 1921, was 10 per cent larger than in July, 1920."

"The average amount of individual sales as reported by stores that keep such records decreased about 18 per cent from \$2.85 in July, 1920, to \$2.33 in July, 1921. The volume of department store sales normally reaches its lowest point in mid-summer, and July sales were about 31 per cent below those of June. Preliminary reports from merchants indicate that sales during August were also below those of July."

"The decrease in the volume of sales has been general throughout all sections of the stores, with the exception of the furniture department, in which special summer sales have met with a good response."

BRITISH TELEGRAMS DECREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In response to inquiries as to whether telegraphic business on the inland and press rates has decreased since last year, the following official tabular statement has been circulated, showing a decrease in inland telegrams but an increase over last year in press telegrams. In spite of the falling off in private telegrams, however, the revenue from this source has increased:

	6 months ended	6 months ended	6 months ended
	June 30, 1921	June 30, 1920	June 30, 1919
Ordinary	34,787,000	34,323,000	27,172,000
Inland	1,602,250	1,544,079	41,757,928
Press Nos.	1,470,000	1,374,000	1,398,000
Press rev.	544,570	564,425	157,241

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England (last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Sept. 1	Aug. 25	Sept. 2
	'21	'21	'20
Circulation	112,889	112,984	124,532
Private deposits	122,975	116,138	113,333
Govt. securities	55,101	52,415	57,408
Other securities	79,800	78,685	76,467
Reserve	12,969	10,833	14,999
Bank rate	5 1/2	5 1/2	7

CLEARINGS THROUGH LONDON BANKS

For the week \$622,022,000, against \$603,211,000 last week.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Up to June 27 the total Australian deliveries of wheat into the 1920-21 wheat pool had totaled 131,099,000 bushels, which slightly exceeds the estimated yield of the Commonwealth. In the previous pool, 1919-20, the quantities dealt with totaled 35,258,000 bushels.

WESTERN PACIFIC FINANCING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The Western Pacific Railroad Company has been authorized by the California State Railroad Commission to use \$4,012,966.44 from the sale of a previous bond issue to finance construction expenditures incurred before May 31 of this year, and \$1,607,457.98 for construction costs subsequent to May 31, to complete work now under way.

AUGUST WHEAT EXPORTS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Based mainly on official figures, it is estimated that the actual exports of wheat in August will be between 45,000,000 and 50,000,000 bushels, a new high record, and comparing with 43,033,000 bushels in October of last year, the previous top mark.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A group of British steel manufacturers recently appeared before the United States Senate Finance Committee to protest against steel duties contained in the Fordney tariff bill. This is one of the first times in the history of the committee that it has consented to hear foreign manufacturers with reference to specific tariff schedules under consideration.

YEAR'S OUTPUT OF COTTON FORECAST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Decline in the condition of the cotton crop during August caused a reduction of 1,166,000 bales in the estimated final production as compared with the amount forecast a month ago. Production this year is forecast at 7,037,000 bales of 500 pounds gross by the Department of Agriculture, which based its estimate on the condition of the crop August 25, which was 49.3 per cent of a normal, forecasting a yield of 127.0 pounds per acre.

The production was forecasted a month ago at 8,203,000 bales, based on the July 25 condition of the crop, which was 64.7 per cent of a normal. Last year's crop was 13,439,603 bales, and the August 25 condition was 67.5 per cent of a normal. The average of the crop on August 25 for the 10 years, 1911-20 is 67.7 per cent. The decline in condition from July 25 to August 25 was 15.4 points, compared with an average decline of 7.7 points for the 10 years.

The condition of the crop on August 25 and the forecast of production based on the condition, by states, were: Virginia, condition 62 and production 11,000 bales; North Carolina, 62 and 523,000; South Carolina, 50 and 744,000; Georgia, 41 and 827,000; Florida, 59 and 16,000; Alabama, 53 and 472,000; Mississippi, 57 and 679,000; Louisiana, 45 and 244,000; Texas, 42 and 1,938,000; Arkansas, 63 and 729,000; Tennessee, 74 and 285,000; Missouri, 78 and 50,000; Oklahoma, 48 and 474,000; California, 83 and 76,000; Arizona, 85 and 47,000; all other states, 89 and blank.

Lower California's production forecast is 34,000 bales which is included in California figures but excluded from United States totals.

NEW HIGH LEVELS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton advanced to new high levels for the season on publication of the government crop report here yesterday. December sold at 17.40 and January at 17.30, representing about \$5 a bale advance over Wednesday's close. Heavy realizing finally checked the advance and the market eased off a trifle. Cotton futures closed very steady: October 17.34, December 17.63, January 17.68, March 17.85, May 17.90; spot steady, middling 17.50.

EFFECT AT NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The lowest August crop condition report ever made by the government, indicating the smallest yield in about 30 years, created a wild market in cotton yesterday and advanced prices substantially. In the 10 minutes following the condition report of 49.3 per cent of normal, indicating a yield of but 7,037,000 bales, there was a rise on October and December of 169 to 170 points, or about \$5.50 a bale.

BRITISH BUENOS AIRES RAILWAY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The British Buenos Aires Western Railway will have a deficit of 1,501,972 pesos for the year, according to a preliminary statement for the year ended June 30, the United States Department of Commerce is advised. It was announced that the railway will not pay a dividend this year. Last year the railway, as well as other companies of the country, was financially successful. Gross operating receipts for the Argentine railways for the fiscal year ended June 30 were estimated at 190,000,000 pesos and operating expenses at 121,000,000 pesos.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Strength was displayed in the wheat market yesterday and closing prices were 4 to 4 1/2 points higher, with September 1.25 1/4, December 1.27 1/4 and May 1.30 1/4. Corn also advanced several points, with September at 55 1/2, December 54 1/2, and May 54 1/2. Hogs were steady. Provisions dull. September lard 1.06 1/4, December lard 1.07 1/4, May lard 1.09 1/4, September barley 64 1/2, December barley 64 1/2, September pork 17.50, September lard 11.75, October lard 11.75, January lard 11.75, September ribs 8.97 1/2, October ribs 9.10 1/4, January ribs 8.62.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Sept. 1	Aug. 25	Sept. 2
	1921	1921	1920
Gold	5,622,300	5,522,100	5,590,000
Silver	276,000	276,700	254,500
Loans & disc.	4,748,100	4,585,400	4,580,000
Circulation	37,024,700	36,782,300	35,323,100
Deposits	2,795,462	2,597,100	2,041,100
War advances	.....	.....	.....
To state	25,300,000	24,900,000	26,300,000
Bank rate	5 1/2	5 1/2	6

FINANCIAL NOTES

The fourth fair auction sale held at Winnipeg, Manitoba, was featured by a considerable drop in prices. Spring rates and beaver skins felt the fluctuations considerably, while other, silver fox and marten sold strongly. More than 72,000 pelts were offered for sale, which are worth approximately \$300,000. Buyers were present from Montreal, New York, Edmonton, Seattle

HELP FOR LUMBER
TRADE IS PLANNED

Chief of New Commodity Division of Commerce Bureau Describes Program for the Coordination of Information

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Coordination of all information relating to the production and marketing of lumber and lumber supplies to the end of creating greater economy and efficiency in the international timber trade, is the ultimate aim of the new lumber division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, declared Axel H. Oxholm, chief of the division, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Oxholm, as a former trade commissioner of the Department of Commerce specializing in lumber, and as export manager for an association of lumber firms, has been selected by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to head this one of the 14 newly created commodity divisions.

The immediate aim of the division, Mr. Oxholm said, is to obtain an expression of opinion from lumber dealers regarding the needs of the trade. For this purpose a conference was held yesterday at the New England district office of the bureau between Mr. Oxholm and representatives of different firms.

Object of Division

"This division has been established with a thoroughly practical object," Mr. Oxholm explained. "Through experts and special agents, as well as the regular agents of the bureau, information regarding all phases of lumbering and timber marketing will be collected and made easily available. Surveys of the markets and methods in individual countries, and the world in general, will be kept up to date.

"It is planned, also, to advocate certain changes for the better in the lumber trade. The question of trade-marking timber is an important one about which the dealers in the United States have still something to learn. Uniformity in cutting and preparing for export shipment is another problem. For example, information to the exporters regarding the methods of planing, unloading and marking lumber in a South American country may differ widely from conditions in China. The division's task is to keep such valuable details as these in up-to-the-minute shape."

A column will be devoted to each of the 14 commodity divisions in the commerce reports, which is to become a weekly instead of daily report, Mr. Oxholm said. It is also planned to work out a free, illustrated press service. Special studies will be made of lumber machinery.

Suggestions Made

Mr. Oxholm said that his inquiry in the lumber trade thus far has brought out many suggestions as to the information needed. He cited the question of trade-marking as one in which the lumber dealer has become interested. Requests have been made for information concerning various species of wood, and their geographical location. The establishment of standards and grades has been urged. Compilation of tables for the conversion of standards of measurements has been asked.

The division will carry on the customary work of the bureau in supply lists of exporters and importers of lumber, notices of market opportunities and answers to special queries submitted by the lumber firms. It is expected, however, that the specialization allowed under the commodity division arrangement will result in more detailed and timely information. Close touch will be kept with the international market, Mr. Oxholm said, to follow up cases of alleged discrimination against American lumber exporters, and all lumber export statistics will be reclassified to date.

Conservation Plans

Asked whether any effort will be made to cooperate in the important movement for the conservation of timber resources, Mr. Oxholm replied that this goes with the aim of the division. If, he said, during the methods of economy and efficiency in lumbering and marketing, a 10 per cent saving in raw materials is effected, which is possible, the contribution of the department will hardly be negligible. This 10 per cent saving, Mr. Oxholm pointed out, represents the proportion of lumber exported from the United States.

Briefly naming the chief markets for United States lumber, Mr. Oxholm placed the United Kingdom first, followed by South America, Australia, the Far East, and South Africa. There is much to be done in developing the foreign lumber market so far as this country is concerned, he added.

SHIPS IN WEST
NEAR COMPLETION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from San Francisco Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—With the completion of the three vessels in the shipyards at San Pedro, California, the program of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board on the Pacific coast will be brought to an end. The last vessel to be completed in the San Francisco district was the Lubric, which was turned over to the agents of the Shipping Board some days ago. Two of the trio of vessels at San Pedro have been launched and are expected to be completed by the middle of September, unless labor troubles intervene to prevent. The third freighter

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completed and turned over to the
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VISCOUNT BRYCE SPEAKS

BAR HARBOR, Maine—Viscount
James Bryce spoke to an audience of
summer residents at the Northeast
Harbor Neighborhood House on "The
Enjoyment of Nature." He did not
touch upon international politics, con-
fining himself to matters of natural
history on which he is an authority.
In closing his address, however, he
made an appeal for the continued
friendship of the people of the United
States and Great Britain. Tomorrow
Lord and Lady Bryce will go to North-
east Harbor as the guests of Dr.
Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus
of Harvard University.

MAINE INCOME TAXES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUGUSTA, Maine—A total net in-
come of \$112,553,535, on which a tax
of \$4,458,378 was paid, was reported
by 34,478 citizens of the State of Maine
in 1919, according to statistics given
out by the collector of internal reve-
nue. The per capita income tax in
Maine was \$15.32 against a per capita
figure of \$11.95 for the United States.

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COLUMBUS—Continued

EDUCATIONAL

THE REPORT ON CLASSICS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The report of the committee appointed by the British Prime Minister to inquire into the position of classics in the educational system of the United Kingdom may well prove to be a historic document. Invaluable to the educationist, it is full of significance also to the statesman; and its effects will be felt not only in the schools, but in the larger affairs of the nation.

The committee included representatives of the universities (both old and new), the public schools and the secondary schools, as well as representatives of natural science and of local education, and was presided over by the Marquis of Crewe. Its recommendations are based on evidence and memoranda supplied by a large number of witnesses representing every department of education.

The report opens with an analysis which deals with the whole question of the value of Latin and Greek studies in a natural system of education. The civilization of the modern western world is grounded upon the ancient civilization of the Mediterranean coast, and a very large part of the one cannot be understood without some knowledge of the other. Our ideas of law, citizenship, freedom and empire; our poetry and prose literature; our organized rational pursuit of truth in all its branches, as well as a large and vital part of the religion which has won for itself so much of the civilized world, are rooted in the art or thought of that ancient civilization.

Value of the Classics

The educational value of the classics, as set out in the report, may be thus summarized: they yield access to literature, both prose and poetry, which, in the opinion of many, is the noblest in the world, and which is, in any case, inimitable and irreplaceable; they involve the study of a civilization in which many of the fundamental problems were the same as our own, but which presented themselves in simpler forms and on a smaller scale; they provide a course of training which requires the exercise of a remarkable combination of memory, imagination, aesthetic appreciation and orderly method; and they furnish an instrument for the better enjoyment, understanding and mastering of the world in which we live. The ultimate defense of a classical education is "that the Greeks and Romans were races whose languages were developed under the stimulus of peculiarly noble and successful experience; that their experience found very perfect expression in literature, exposing clearly the character of thought and feeling enshrined in the languages; that the experiences thus enshrined are singularly well marked in type, comparatively unbroken by cross-currents from without and diverse from one another, and that the languages are sufficiently unlike our own to compel attention to every step in the mechanism of linguistic expression."

Pupils in Three Classes

The committee are of opinion that, roughly speaking, boys or girls may be divided in this connection into three classes: (1) A certain number are capable of the high intellectual training characteristic of the best type of classical scholar. This training should be supplied to them. (2) A larger class have the ability to profit by the study of antiquity but are not continuing their classical studies after the age of 13. This class should be encouraged to go as far as they can on the classical side, learning Latin and Greek for reading only, not for composition. (3) Those who must drop the classics at the age of 16. For these, a study of Latin is recommended, in a course which, though brief, is complete and rounded off. Finally, the committee ask that "all boys and girls, including even those in elementary schools, should be admitted to some vision of the great chapter in the progress of mankind, which is comprised in the history and literature of Greece and Rome."

The report gives a short but comprehensive sketch of the history of classical education in England. This section opens with the interesting opinion that "medieval education came nearer in England to providing opportunities for all classes of society than anything that has since been achieved till our own day." This leads up to a consideration of the present position, and statistics are given which must cause serious misgivings. In the public schools, Greek and Latin now occupy no preponderant position, and the position of Latin in some cases presents very disquieting features. There is danger that a greater part of the educated men and women of the nation may grow up in ignorance of the foundations on which European society is built.

Status of Greek

In the majority of secondary schools Greek is not taught, and where it is taught, it is threatened with extinction. The evidence points to the conclusion that the position of Latin needs strengthening and that steps should be taken to make the study of Greek accessible to every class of the community and to preserve it as an integral element in national education. In order to facilitate the achievement of their object, the committee recommended an extension of the transfer system, so that pupils attending a school where classics are not taught may be transferred to one in which such facilities are provided.

At the older universities, the aboli-

tion of compulsory Greek has had serious results. The committee state that the limitation of knowledge of Greek to a few specialists would be an incalculable loss to the full life of the nation. No reduction should be made in the awards of classical scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge. In order to insure a common basis of wide general culture, not only to specialists in classics but also to students in other branches of learning, it is proposed that the same essay and general papers, covering ancient as well as modern subjects, should be set to candidates for scholarships in every subject.

In the case of the newer universities the committee recommend that no classical honors courses in Latin without Greek should be instituted; that Latin should be a compulsory subject for all arts degrees; that steps should be taken to establish separate chairs of Latin, Greek, and ancient history in all universities where they do not already exist; and that further endowments for classical research should be provided.

Valuable sections on methods of teaching, curricula, training of teachers, and every other aspect of the subject are included in the report, but it is obviously impossible, within the limits of such an article as this, to touch upon all its contents. The following recommendations, however, summarize the general policy of the committee.

Policy of the Committee

(1) In all public examinations and in the curricula of schools and universities, Greek should always be possible as an alternative to Latin. (2) If Greek cannot be introduced into a curriculum, everything possible should be done to strengthen the position of Latin. (3) The Board of Education should take steps to combat the danger of Greek falling to find a footing in schools, or disappearing from those in which it is already taught. (4) Organized efforts should be made by universities, museum authorities, literary and antiquarian societies, etc., to encourage in every way a widespread interest in ancient life and thought. The national and local education authorities should cooperate in this work.

As regards the recent regulations of the Board of Education, establishing grants for advanced courses in secondary schools on somewhat rigid lines, the committee recommend their abolition and the substitution of the recognition by a special grant of advanced work in any combination of subjects approved by the board.

In its concluding paragraphs the report is provided with a fitting culmination. These paragraphs point out that it is conceded by men of every school that it would be a "national disaster if classical studies were to disappear from our education or to be confined to a small class of the community." The highest welfare of the community depends on a system of education which, while securing for every child the equipment necessary for playing his part amid the complex conditions of modern society, will also provide his leisure with ennobling occupation and his life with lofty ideals. In such an education the study of the literature, art, history and philosophy of Greece and Rome cannot be replaced by any other which in both respects is so comprehensive and so effective.

NEW METHODS IN KINDERGARTEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

We are only slowly learning what "Come, let us live with our children" really embraces, said Miss Ella V. Dobbs, assistant professor of industrial arts in the University of Missouri, while recently discussing methods and equipment in kindergarten education. Continuing, Miss Dobbs said in part:

"Our latest and we believe our best interpretation is not only based on more genuinely democratic ideals but seeks to break down the barrier which has separated home and school so that school shall be an extension of the best homes in which all children may share. Instead of imposing upon the children our ideals of what we think they should like to do, we have come about with them to find out what they really do under natural, happy conditions and we are bringing back into the school our transforming discoveries not alone to the kindergarten, but what is much more significant, into the primary schools as well.

The keynote therefore in up-to-date furnishings is suitability to the child's needs and point of view and this is so true of primary and kindergarten rooms that it is hard in some cases to tell which is which. "In comparing old and new I am impressed with the bigness of things. Instead of tiny imitations for each individual child, full-sized and real things are provided for cooperative use. There are big blocks with which to build houses large enough to play in. The toy stoves, tables, dressers and chairs are large enough for practical use. The dolls have clothes that button and unbutton just like real folks, and the dolls become real members of the social group demanding much thoughtful care. From time to time there are live rabbits and other pets which need food and care. Real tools—hammers and saws, together with scraps of wood and plenty of nails lead even timid ones to venture into the realm of mechanics.

"Another striking feature is the supply of low shelves and cupboards where books, tools, and the most used material, as well as individual belongings are conveniently kept. As a result the children early develop a sense of individual responsibility for the care of materials. Under the old plan the teacher carried all the responsibility for all, and the children were to do as they were told. The relative value of these two attitudes

toward life in a government of, by, and for the people is self-evident. The work of early school years should lay the right foundation and begin the cultivation of right habits.

"Methods in the accepted progressive school keep pace with the bigness of the furnishings. There is a growing tendency to deal with subject matter in larger units, with topics which bear a closer relation to everyday life, and to throw the maximum amount of responsibility upon the individual pupil while at the same time team work is developed as never before. These methods rightly emphasized must do much toward the formation of good habits of citizenship, which, formed in the small community of the school, room will carry over into the larger community of life outside of school and promise better results in the development of citizenship which is always the chief business of the public school."

FOR AMERICAN CHILDREN IN CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"The need for an American school for American children in China is great, and it is growing rapidly," said Charles L. Boynton recently in School Life. "In 1885 there were only 741 Americans in China. Fifteen years later, at the time of the Boxer trouble, there were more than 2000; and today the number is about 7000. Formerly the American missionaries made up the bulk of this American population, but in recent years more and more Americans are coming out to engage in business, and now the two communities, business and missionary, are about equal. Both communities are rapidly increasing in number and influence. Most of these Americans have been educated in colleges or universities and most of them are married. They occupy positions of responsibility and constitute a class which is particularly anxious to give their children the benefits of the best education obtainable.

"Some have sought to solve the problem by home instruction, but this plan has failed here as elsewhere. No matter how good the home instruction may be, the children miss the drill, discipline, and competition of the schoolroom. Many parents have sent their children back to America in the care of friends or relatives, but this arrangement has meant long separation, for the journey from America to China takes such a long time and is so expensive that the children cannot return with each vacation. Sometimes the mother returns to America with her children, and this means a still more serious breaking up of the family.

"Other nationalities in China have met and solved this problem. In the French municipality of Shanghai there is a large and well-kept French school built at a cost of \$100,000, with room to accommodate about 250 pupils. This was built and is maintained by the French municipality. Money for the construction of this school was contributed by a Japanese living in Japan. "The International Settlement of Shanghai maintains a number of schools in which instruction is given in the English language, and these schools are largely attended by children of British parentage; but the schools are not suitable for Americans, as the course of instruction is modeled along English lines, and does not prepare for entrance to the colleges and universities of America. Scandianavians in Honan Province built and equipped a large school at Kikungshan.

"Missionaries undertook a solution of this problem by the establishment in 1912 of a small American school in Shanghai. The school was opened with an attendance of about 60 pupils. The school course is American in its characteristics, and, inadequate as the facilities have been, it has grown until now the attendance is more than 200. It is housed in rented quarters, which are poorly adapted to school use and is located in a very undesirable section of Shanghai. The existence of this school, however, has served to emphasize the need for larger and permanent quarters, and has proved that an American school, properly equipped, will be successful and self-supporting.

"A campaign to secure funds for the expansion of this school was begun some time ago and has met with encouraging success. Various missions boards, in order to do justice to the children of their representatives in China, are appropriating sums of money to meet about half the cost of the buildings, which will interest \$100,000. It is hoped that other interests will make up the other half."

After controversy, the senate of Sydney University has made an important change in the method of appointing its teaching staff. The following is the resolution adopted: "That the permanent posts on the teaching staff be filled by election after advertisement, unless the senate resolve upon the report of a committee of inquiry that a proposed teacher is of such acknowledged reputation in the subject to be taught that, in the opinion of the senate, no one else of equal eminence is likely to apply."

"The training schools for teachers redoubled their efforts to make the most of the men and women who were sent into the schools. Still, the finest of American manhood and womanhood turned but slowly to teaching. The colleges began to assist by suggesting that graduates take up teaching. But,

AWAKENING PUBLIC INTEREST

From the Teacher's Standpoint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Classroom teachers have been flocking to the summer schools this year as never before. The attendance and enthusiasm have been very unusual and augur well for the future of American education.

Miss Cora Bigelow, a Boston public school teacher who has had much to do with the promotion of teaching standards and education in general, explains the growth in summer school attendance as follows: "The great interest manifested has several fountains of inspiration. The first and foremost is that at last, after long years of neglect, the general public is waking up to the importance of education in the general scheme of an enlightened democratic country.

"The public has been amazingly slow to respond to appeals for greater educational opportunity for the children, probably because there can be no visible return in commodity for the expenditure of dollars and cents. Nor is there any apparent and appreciable difference in the comfort of each individual taxpayer because his tax money goes into the education of the children of the public. He perhaps does not think of what would inevitably follow if those same children were not educated at somebody's expense.

As to Visible Returns

"It is but natural that the average man should desire to see some actual material return from the use of his money. He forgets that money spent on schools is entirely an investment with future results. He, himself, as far as his education is concerned, is a 'future result' of money expended upon him for education in his youth. This is true whether he went to public or private school. Money expended on schools is entirely an investment with future results. He, himself, as far as his education is concerned, is a 'future result' of money expended upon him for education in his youth. This is true whether he went to public or private school. Money expended on schools is entirely an investment with future results. He, himself, as far as his education is concerned, is a 'future result' of money expended upon him for education in his youth. This is true whether he went to public or private school. Money expended on schools is entirely an investment with future results. 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THE HOME FORUM

O Summer Day!

From the dim headlands many a light-house gleams.
The street-lamps of the ocean; and
behold,
O'erhead the banners of the night unfold;
The day hath passed into the land of
dreams.
O summer day beside the joyous sea!
—Longfellow.

A Place a Chap Ought to See

The Mediterranean or nowhere—that was our alternative. Most years we go to France for a bit of a holiday between the mackerel and herring seasons. But one early morning toward the end of the summer before last, when we were rowing for want of wind on a white-calm sea in a drizzling dampening rain. . . . I happened to follow up a grumble of my skipper's with the remark: "Let's make a dash for the Mediterranean this year, Jim, where there's sunshine and flowers in the autumn. What say? Shall we have a shot?"

Jim whistled for a breeze before replying cautiously: "I reckon 'tis a place a chap ought to see, once in a lifetime, anyhow. But us hain't going to have no holiday this year. What's the good of going over to France w'ort in pocket to spend?"

Nevertheless the plan took root and grew. Sunlight, warmth, bright color, the journey across a country from sea to sea, a sight of strange craft. . . . 'Twas the Mediterranean or nowhere!

London and Paris are busy in a large way. Marseilles on a smaller scale is busier still—more multifariously alive. Not simply a few great nations, but all the tribes of the Mediterranean seemed to have gathered together there, each in its own dress, with its own speech and habits. Beneath the heavy awnings of officers of the army and navy, soldiers of the African regiments in their semi-oriental uniforms, Turks wearing the fez, and Arabs in soiled white robes, with their burrows wrapped around them. The rapidity of the East has come that far west, in order to pursue a ceaseless grasping traffic in small goods for small money. The shops overflow upon the broad pavements. Touts sweep down on the passers-by. Small boys, with dirty little boxes slung over their shoulders by knotted bits of string, run about everywhere and bother one to have one's boots cleaned. . . . Buying and selling, touting and bargaining, spread the whole breadth of the busy streets. Business in Marseilles

has no reticence. The Old Harbor—densely packed with sailing vessels, yachts, hulks, ships refitting, lateen-sailed fishing boats, motor craft, small steamers, pleasure boats and ferries—pushes its way lengthwise into the heart of the city. Over the far end of the harbor, a tall transporter bridge,

boatman to look at us suspiciously, till we told him we too had a motor boat and used her for frighing in the summer. At once the trade freemasonry, which overlaps differences of nationality, altered his whole bearing toward us. . . . "How 'Twas," by Stephen Reynolds.

simple definition of form in an abstract way appears to be acquired, the capacity, varying a good deal, to give in simple bold chalk outline the salient characteristics of some common object, or living form, such as a piece of pottery, a flower, a bird, a fish. Even regarded merely as an

a part of William Street, known as Monkey Hill, they found their club house—a sort of Swiss chalet approached by a hanging stair that ascended the brick wall of an ironmonger's shop. Its doorstep rose from the broad roof that covered a stable yard. Inside, it was furnished in the



"Northwest Wind," from the painting by Hobart Nichols

The Home Wind

Hot Wind of the wild morasses!
Oh, breath of the high hill-passes!
Your call is sweet in the city street
As the voice of a friend to me.
Come, speak to a fellow-rover!
What news from the fields of clover?
What tidings now from the mountain's brow
And the waves of the open sea?

Your tale of the woods deliver—
Of oars on a golden river;
Do the ripples, lisp and the broad blades crisp
As they did in a younger day?
Is ever a bark with motion
Like ours on the breast of Ocean,
With a drumming sail and a low lea-
rall

And a bow in a burst of spray?
Though ne'er in the days to follow
We tent in the wooded hollow
Nor grip the wheel as the elated keel
Is barred by the drooping swell.
We'll dream that the foam is whiter,
The air of the hills is brighter,
The woods are green with a deeper
sheen,
Because they were loved so well.

The flare of the maple changes
The darks of the rough-backed
rangers;
New camp-fires shine through the
matted pine
And flame where the seaweeds lie;
Old hearths that the heart remem-
bers

Glow red with awakened embers,
For others reign in our lost domain—
The world of the wind-swept sky.
—Arthur Guiterman.

In Praise of Drawing

The best test of power or accuracy of observation is drawing, and power of drawing is the basis of all art, which might in all its varieties be described as different kinds or degrees of drawing; what is painting but drawing in color and tone? What is modelling but drawing in relief or in three dimensions? What is weaving pattern but drawing in textile? And so with each artistic craft by means of which beautiful form and color is created, each after its manner is a method of drawing, and as a matter of fact, each is actually based on a drawing as a preliminary stage of its existence.

Great, then, is drawing. It has now taken a place in our ordinary educational course as a "compulsory subject," although it must be said that amid the innumerable subjects with which the modern student is expected to be crammed a very small proportion of time is generally allowed for its pursuit—a pursuit indeed which generally ends in catching it like a mouse, by the tail, for it appears that about two hours a week in the time spent in the drawing classes of some colleges. This does not seem to give much chance to either teacher or student of drawing! Nevertheless, as one who has examined the results of such drawing, a certain power of

aid to the comprehension of an object or subject, drawing is obviously of the greatest practical use. In the newer methods of teaching to read, the word is accompanied by the pictured object, for mere brain-puzzling has no place in any national educational system.

It has been said that the worst drawing of an object gives a clearer idea of it than the best verbal description. That seems rather rough on literature! But there is a good deal of truth in it. It is just this definiteness of statement in a drawing which makes it so valuable an exponent of form and detail, whereby its services become indispensable in demonstration and description, and therefore invaluable to all teachers. If anyone can draw an object in ground-plan, in elevation, in longitudinal and transverse section, and give its appearance in silhouette and in light and shade, he will not only learn all about the form, character and construction of the thing, but will be able to impart his knowledge to others.

To begin with, then, from the purely practical point of view and regarded as an aid in education, the chief aim in the study of drawing is to acquire knowledge of form and fact and the power of describing or demonstrating them. We cannot therefore be too definite and need not be afraid of being hard, even from the art-student's point of view. Studies should be studies, thorough and searching. But drawing, pursued as an introduction to the world of art, may lead the student on through a course of practically endless evolution and development, as he perceives that it is indeed a language of a most sensitive and varied kind, of many styles and methods, which, though beginning with simple statements of fact and form, may become in gifted hands an instrument of the most powerful or delicate feeling and an exponent of character and a vehicle of the imagination, having a rhythm and beauty peculiar to itself. Consider the amount of beauty that has been expressed by means of outline alone, from early Egyptian work to the exquisite figures of the Greek vase painter, or to the flowers and birds of Japanese artists. In these instances, as in all the best, drawing is united with design, only another kind of drawing. . . . "William Morris to Whistler," by Walter Crane.

A Little Club on Monkey Hill

Some twenty years ago there were a number of New York newspaper men who had the habit of dining at the same table. They met at Mouquin's, Pedro's, or some like place in the neighborhood of Printing House Square. Stephen Crane, Charles K. Gaines, Edward Marshall, Willis B. Hawkins and Irving Bacheller were members of this cheerful company. A little club grew out of the association which became rather famous in its time as "The Sign of the Lanthorne." In

fashion of a ship's cabin. It was supplied with many cheerful accessories; there were fine old bits of mahogany and rosewood; leather window seats, easy-chairs, and all kinds of lanterns. A passage-way connected with the kitchen over the iron shop. There the group ate luncheons and had a dinner every Saturday night, and there read to one another little tales and sketches, dealing mostly with local color and character. Criticism was freely offered and received in good part. The only applause allowed was silence. Some tales which have become famous were read there and many great men sat by the fire-side and spent cheerful and careless nights with the company. One of these tales was Mr. Irving Bacheller's "The Sign of the Lanthorne."

Monkey Hill, the home of the "Lanthorne Club," was also used by Mr. Bacheller in Eben Holden, a novel which contained several chapters dealing with the old Tribune office in the days of Horace Greeley. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil War there were on the Hill some neat and friendly looking houses of wood and brick and brownstones inhabited by small tradesmen; a few shops, a big stable, and the chalet sitting on a broad, flat roof that covered a portion of the stable yard. The yard itself was the summit of Monkey Hill. It lay between two brick buildings and up the hill from the walk, one looking into the gloomy cavern of the stable; and under the low roof, on one side, there were dump-carts and old coaches in varying stages of infirmity. "There was an old iron shop, that stood flush with the sidewalk, flanking the stable yard. A lantern and a mammoth key were suspended above the door, and hanging upon the side of the shop was a wooden stair ascending to the chalet. The latter had a sheathing of weather-worn clapboards. It stood on the rear end of the brick building, communicating with the front rooms above the shop. A little stair of five steps ascended from the landing to its red door that overlooked an ample yard of roof-top, adorned with potted plants. The main room of the chalet had the look of a ship's cabin. There were stationary leather cushions. There were port and starboard lanterns, and a big one of polished brass that overhung the table. A ship's clock that had a noisy and cheerful tick was set in the wall. A narrow passage led to the room in front, and the latter had slanting sides. A big window of little panes, in its further end, let in the light of William Street."—"The New York of the Novelists," Arthur Bartlett Maurice.

Only One Right Action

There can no more be two kinds of right action than there can be two kinds of straight lines.—Herbert Spencer.

"The Lord Our Righteousness"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
MANY aspects of truth have become so obscured through centuries of sectarian strife that when first seen in the light of Christian Science they fairly dazzle the human mind, accustomed either to vagueness or to the set phrases of scholastic theology. Thus there is frequently heard eager inquiry as to what Christian Science teaches regarding the divinity of Christ.

Throughout the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy; throughout Mrs. Eddy's other writings, and indeed throughout the whole literature of Christian Science, there are constant references to Jesus the Christ as the son of God, as the Saviour of Mankind, as the Way-shower, the Master, whose teachings bring salvation from human ills. In this realization, that Jesus' healing mission was effective for all time, and that his commands to do the works which he did are applicable in every age, Christian Science may be said to follow his teachings as no other religious system follows them.

But here—argues the carnal mind—is the very point. Jesus' work on earth must have been supernatural, since the Christ was divine. How, then, can that work be reverently or safely attempted by human beings? The whole difficulty, of course, lies in the definition of the word divine. If it is taken to mean "proceeding from God; partaking of the nature of God," then indeed there is no difficulty. Every word and act of the Master confirmed his divine origin, in this sense. That divine origin, however, is shared by all according to the understanding of spiritual being is taught throughout the Bible, and beautifully summed up in 1 John, chapter III, verses 1-3, a passage read during each Sunday service in Christian Science churches everywhere.

There can be found no Scriptural basis for the claim that Christ Jesus was divine in the sense of being God. On the contrary, claiming no undivided power, Jesus' answer to one offering personal homage was, "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God." In seeming contradiction, of course, is quoted the answer to Philip, "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father," and to the Jews at the Temple, "I and my Father are one." It is obvious, however, that only the most literal interpretation could find in either instance a reference to quantity, rather than to quality or oneness in the sense of agreement. It is interesting to note that a similar literal rendering would delude Peter and other apostles because of Peter's warning to Ananias, "Thou hast not lied unto men, but unto God."

Mankind's disinclination to accept the responsibility of proof by demonstration often induces assent to very weak arguments. It seems easier, no doubt, to worship Jesus as God, and dismiss his achievements as impossible to man, than to go about following his example in daily life. Thus for the great lesson of victory over death taught by Jesus' resurrection is substituted, too often, an emotional emphasis on supposed incidents of the crucifixion. It is regrettable that the human mind sometimes seems to prefer mysticism to the clarity of Truth, even when the latter brings salvation from sin and suffering.

The confusion of Jesus with God hinges, of course, on the doctrine of the Trinity, of which Mrs. Eddy writes on page 256 of Science and Health, "The theory of three persons in one God (that is, a personal Trinity or Tri-unity) suggests polytheism, rather than the one ever-present I AM. 'Hear, O Israel: the Lord our God is one Lord.'" The real Trinity is clearly explained on page 331 of the same volume: "Life, Truth, and Love constitute the triune Person called God—that is, the triply divine Principle, Love. They represent a Trinity in unity, three in one—the same in essence, though multifarious in office: God the Father-Mother, Christ the spiritual idea of somethine; divine Science or the Holy Comforter."

Several paragraphs immediately following deal with the humanity of Jesus and the divinity of the Christ so reverently, so simply and naturally that their careful reading will answer one's questions. In this distinction made by Christian Science may be found, indeed, the solution of many seeming contradictions in the New Testament. As the Son of God Christ Jesus promised, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world"; as the son of Mary, Jesus said, "Me ye have not always." Their inability to reconcile their ideas of Christly power with the humility of him who demonstrated this power was what enraged the Pharisees, and a similar inability has caused many of the differences between Jews and Christians, or between Christians themselves of Arian, Athanasian or Sabellian persuasions. Such differences are dissolved in Christian Science, for the truth of being proves itself by demonstration. Disputing about the dogma of the Trinity can be of no efficacy; but a real understanding of God as divine Principle, by whom man is created and sustained, and of Christ as the Son of God, everywhere present, has been found a sure remedy for all discord. The test for truth is to remember that truth makes free. To stand firmly on the monothelism of the First Commandment is to realize that there is no power but the divine, and so to bring, as did Jesus, the operation of this

divine power into experience. To acknowledge the divinity of the Christ is to realize that the eternal Christ-idea, man in God's likeness, must be discerned by all men even as it was by Jesus; through clearer understanding of the one Mind. There is no conflict between right interpretation of Jesus' teachings and that Commandment which he pronounced first and greatest. So, by learning the truth about God and the truth about the Christ, all men are united in demonstrating Christian Science, the manifestation of Principle, "divine Science or the Holy Comforter."

Peace comes with the realization that eternal gratitude is due Jesus for his life of patient demonstration of the Christ, and that the only way to express such gratitude to him and to the Father is to cease from going about to establish personal righteousness, and to follow instead Paul's counsel, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." In this way Jeremiah's name for the Christ becomes universally applicable: "The Lord our righteousness."

The Real Literary Artist

"The real literary artist does not conceive a bare and abstract 'something' or an empty and un bodied 'saying,'" writes George Sampson. "Into his mind comes the whole. 'The something as something said,' or, to put it with perhaps a touch of Teutonic obscurity, 'the something conceived as saying.' His real difficulty is not to clothe the 'something' with 'saying' or to fill the 'saying' with 'something,' but to transfer the whole thing from his mind to his paper."

"A thing of beauty is a constant joy." Thus wrote Keats, for the first line of Endymion; but it would not do; the thought on paper was not the thought that had been in the poet's mind; and he laboured over it until it took the form

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever." The second line is not more adorned than the first, nor does it convey any additional information; but, like the well-feathered shaft, it strikes home into the gold, when the other falters and drops halfway.

As for the Bourne

As for the Bourne, which is Greek by its colonnade, Roman by its arches and doors and windows, Renaissance by its flat vault, it is unquestionably a very correct and pure structure, and the proof is, it is crowned by an attic such as Athens never saw, a fine right line, gracefully cut, here and there, by chimney pots.—Victor Hugo.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1921

EDITORIALS

Canadian Labor

Those who followed the deliberations of the thirty-seventh convention of the Dominion Trades Congress, held recently at Winnipeg, could hardly fail to be struck by the way in which the work of the congress was impaired by the attempt to cover too much ground. At the present moment, in the Dominion of Canada, as throughout the world generally, there are two or three questions of such tremendous importance to Labor as to claim almost exclusive attention. The problem before Labor, as before Capital, is to set the wheels of industry once again running. In spite of the enormous degree of unemployment which obtains everywhere, the fact is patent that the world never stood in greater need of the products of Labor than it does at this moment. The whole question is obviously one of adjustment. The 175,000 unemployed in Canada, the 2,000,000 unemployed in Great Britain, to say nothing of the millions unemployed elsewhere, might well be employed to the limit of their capacity and yet not produce up to the measure of the world's need. The one great objective of a congress such as that which assembled at Winnipeg might well have been to discover some means of making a contribution toward the solution of this problem of adjustment. The problem was, of course, discussed at Winnipeg, but when reference is made to the program drawn up for the new Labor Party, and it is found to include such questions as public ownership, democratic control of public utilities, proportional representation, the extension of voting facilities, pensions, health and disability insurance, the abolition of non-elective legislative bodies, international disarmament, direct legislation, the initiative, referendum, and recall, the enactment of recommendations of the Washington Labor Congress, and many other similar questions, it is seen how seriously the Winnipeg conference overloaded itself.

In fact, it must be frankly stated that Canadian Labor showed itself much more alive to the needs of the times, in the early days of readjustment after the armistice, than perhaps it does at the present time. Thus, some two years ago, when Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress, was invited by the Canadian Manufacturers Association to address its members, nothing could well have been more statesmanlike than the advice which he had to offer. It was a time of tremendous transition, and the situation, with its complications of Bolshevism, was even more difficult than that which faces the Canadian Labor world today. On that occasion, it will be remembered, Mr. Tom Moore stood solidly on a thoughtful, reasoned Labor platform. He was unhesitating in his condemnation, on the one hand, of the employer who refused to recognize the changes in the status of Labor which justice demanded, and, on the other hand, of the employee who sought to achieve his purpose by methods which could only end in anarchy. "We are not interested," Mr. Moore declared on that occasion, "in the destruction of industry, but in its redistribution so that the workers can get a little more out of their work. The tendency of revolution is toward autocracy of Labor, and I can tell you that such autocracy would be as objectionable to us as any other kind of autocracy."

The whole point of Mr. Moore's speech on this occasion was the fuller cooperation of Labor and Capital. The time had come, he said, for Labor and Capital to join hands in solid friendship for the betterment of humanity. A speech along such lines as these at Winnipeg would have been peculiarly welcome. Instead, Mr. Tom Moore was found insisting that the trades union movement was not "an uplift movement, but a progressive movement driven forward by the grim necessities of the industrial situation." From this it is not to be understood that Mr. Moore took an entirely narrow view of the situation, but it was evident from his speech, and from the debate which followed, that the question of cooperation with Capital was not seen as the tremendous necessity which it undoubtedly is.

In his speech at the opening of the congress, Senator Gideon D. Robertson, Federal Minister of Labor, made an earnest plea for such cooperation, and urged that Labor should be willing to accept a reduction of wages to help to lower the cost of living. Senator Robertson admitted that his suggestion was not likely to be popular, but he insisted that the workers as a class would appreciate their action eighteen months from now. In order to keep the living scale low, he declared, the cost of production must not be increased by wages. Without necessarily indorsing this view of Senator Robertson, it is none the less true that his remarks opened the way for a discussion on the question which might well have been taken advantage of more fully than it was.

As to the views expressed by certain delegates, and evidently indorsed to a large extent by the congress as a whole, on the question of immigration, they were nothing if not drastic. Amongst the resolutions contained in a pamphlet issued to the delegates was one asking that Asiatics be debarred from entering Canada for five years, protesting against foreign immigration into Canada, and asking the prohibition of immigration from Europe and the United States for two years, except farm laborers and settlers. It is not, of course, surprising that, in an organization so typically Canadian as the Dominion Trades Congress, a very strong feeling should exist against indiscriminate immigration from Europe. During the war, and more particularly during the months which followed the signing of the armistice, Canada suffered many things from the alien element in her population. The Labor upheavals which caused so much trouble in 1919 were, in many cases, directly traceable to the alien. The great mass of Bolshevist literature which in those months was poured out in the Canadian cities and villages was printed in all manner of languages, and it was clearly shown that whilst revolutionary Socialism attracted to its ranks a certain number of Canadians,

the great bulk of Canadian Labor was free from the taint. The recent congress at Winnipeg indicated plainly enough that this condition still obtains, and there can be no question that this deep-rooted objection to revolutionary methods was at least one of the causes underlying the desire of the congress to limit immigration from Europe. Viewed as a whole, the Winnipeg congress is seen to represent an honest desire to improve conditions. If it failed to make as large a contribution to this end as it might conceivably have done, this was undoubtedly due to the way in which the congress scattered its fire.

The Housing Question in Great Britain

The question of housing is, once again, being forced to the front in Great Britain as an urgent social and political issue. The problem presented is not greatly different from the housing problem in any other country, and is, of course, the direct result of the inactivity in the building trade during the war. Immediately after the outbreak of the great struggle, building began to slow down throughout Great Britain, and within a few months had practically ceased. This state of things continued until after the signing of the armistice, with the result that not only was the increase in housing accommodation, normally demanded, not met, but the failure to execute necessary repairs actually reduced the accommodation previously available. During the war itself the difficulties of the situation were not so apparent. Great numbers of men were either with the armies abroad or in encampments at home, whilst great numbers of both men and women were accommodated in temporary buildings which grew up around munition plants and other factories for war matériel. Shortly after the signing of the armistice temporary houses were everywhere vacated and this, coupled with the gradual demobilization of the forces, quickly rendered the housing shortage acute.

With commendable energy, Great Britain sought to meet the emergency, and in little over six months a national housing measure had become law. Under this act local authorities were required to present, within three months from the passing of the measure, a survey of their areas, giving a good general idea of their needs, so that no time might be lost in getting to work. Unlike any previous measure, this new housing act was compulsory, and in every way the outlook seemed hopeful. Two years, however, have passed since that time, and comparatively little has been achieved, although a great deal of the machinery required under the 1919 housing act has been set up. Today, according to a recent statement on the subject, the housing commissioners' establishments for various regions are being closed, the subsidy which has hitherto been available for private housebuilders is to be terminated in July, 1922, and contracts for buildings are being canceled.

As to the cause of this failure, whilst there cannot be any doubt that a large part of it is due to the tardiness of local authorities in fulfilling their obligations under the act, there can be no question that a great deal of it is also due, as Sir Charles Ruthen, Director-General of Housing, in a recent speech pointed out, to the profiteering of the building trade in all of its branches. The reason why the government had done so badly in the matter of housing, Sir Charles declared, was not entirely its own fault, but was due largely to greed on the part of the trade, both Capital and Labor. "The building of houses," he said, "has been made impossible by enormous increases in the cost of building. Looking at it fairly and squarely, there has been profiteering in all branches of the building trade. The employer has profiteered to a disgraceful extent, and the workman has profiteered." There can be little question that Sir Charles Ruthen is right, and in these circumstances it is particularly gratifying to note that, in another part of his speech, he was able to give it as his view that the building trade was beginning to realize its position, and that there was every hope that in the future the whole question would be placed on a much more reasonable and righteous basis.

The American Bar Association

The annual meetings of the American Bar Association unfailingly prove occasions of interest to lawyers and the people generally, because, if for no other reason, there is sounded, perhaps as an incident of the association's deliberations, and sometimes as the keynote of the sessions as a whole, a fundamental truth or precept of government. It is hardly conceivable that the judges and members of the bar who gather at these yearly conventions, representing, as they do, every community and section in the United States, meet in any sense as pupils, or even as advanced students of the law, seeking still further to perfect themselves in the lore or in the technicalities of their profession. The post-graduate degree of the practicing lawyer is gained in the school of experience. The honors which come to the trial or the appellate judge are those only which are conceded to him because of years of impartial and honest service upon the bench. Neither do these representatives of bench and bar gather to contrive and to exploit some new and untried theory of jurisprudence. They are neither non-conformists nor reformers. They are not, either individually or collectively, the makers or the revisers of codes. Admitting, as a general proposition, the soundness and wisdom of the law, assuming its constitutional basis, those who have attended such gatherings in the past, and those attending the sessions in Cincinnati, Ohio, of the convention of 1921, may be regarded as being, first and last, the champions of established codes and the consistent defenders of the basic national and state laws as those laws have been written into the constitutions.

It was such a gathering as this, made up of men representing the mature thought of the people of the United States as a whole, men not swayed by momentary impulses or by persuasive eloquence when empty platitudes are indulged in, which cheered with unstinted approval, at the Cincinnati gathering on Wednesday, the unequivocal declaration of the chief law enforcement official of the government that "Those who do not believe in our government and the enforcement of our laws should go to a country which gives them their peculiar liberty." This statement was made by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-

General of the United States, in summarizing or emphasizing recommendations made by him concerning means which should be adopted to curb lawlessness and to overcome what he termed the demand of the minority for the enjoyment of what is referred to more or less politely as "personal liberty." Mr. Daugherty had every reason to believe that he knew the temper of his auditors. He knew that within the sound of his voice there probably was not an individual who, because of his training and convictions, could find it possible sincerely to sympathize with those who so persistently and so incontinently proclaim the alleged rights of the minority.

Mr. Daugherty, after laying a groundwork broad enough to include within the terms of his challenge all classes of violators of the law, declared that from the standpoint of the government the only sound policy is that of law enforcement. As for the agencies of law enforcement, he pointed out, they can have no concern over differences of opinion as to the wisdom displayed in enacting laws. The executive department cannot make the laws, and he wisely observed that it cannot nullify them. He warned that those who expected the government to adopt such a policy as the nullification of existing laws were not only contributing to lawlessness, but were seeking to destroy the basis upon which their own security exists. "I am," he said, "opposed to any system of government in which the rights of any individual or group depend upon the whim or caprice, or temperamental attitude, of any public officials."

It need not be explained that the chief law officer of the Department of Justice of the United States was not endeavoring to persuade or to sway his audience. Neither was he making a campaign speech or indulging in commonplaces. Those who heard him knew, as he well realized, that what he had to say touched upon the most vital issue which confronts a nation of more than a hundred million people today. There is no question as to what the law is or as to what its provisions are. But there is disregard for the law, and this disregard is being condoned and applauded by those who perhaps do not realize the effect of their sympathy and example. This disrespect for the law is being manifested in disloyalty to and disregard for the established order, in sympathetic support given to those who have no respect for the government or its flag. It is being shown also in open violations of the Eighteenth Amendment and the national and state laws enacted to insure its enforcement. It is apparent likewise in breaches of those economic enactments designed to establish and maintain the industries of the country upon a sound and permanent basis. Mr. Daugherty made his challenge perfectly plain. He did not equivocate or avoid the issue. Those who heard him understood, and they are, as individuals and as a whole, the very ones who can, and who no doubt will, interpret, to those who may claim not to understand, the important purport of a wisely directed and timely warning.

Poetry in the Schools

For the inadequacy of the teaching of literature in the schools there may be two different remedies. Formal teaching of poetry, for instance, may be minimized and the children may simply be turned loose in good libraries to choose for themselves. Unfortunately, however, most children would overlook much that they would find highly entertaining if they were somewhat encouraged to read it. The better remedy is for the schools to offer this encouragement in the right way to children; but merely the emotional content of verse and other forms of literature should not be emphasized. To substitute real appreciation for the aversion that is now often developed by the teaching of poetry in the schools will require real spontaneity on the part of the teachers.

Perhaps the chief fault in the teaching of literature, as now carried on, lies in the required reading. When a child is required to read a poem, a dislike, rather than an appreciation, for it may be the result. It would be better merely to give a list of attractive poems which the pupils might read, and then to show them, easily and naturally, that there is real enjoyment in the reading. Many of the poems that have been chosen for school readers and for volumes of required reading in the high schools and colleges, have been decidedly uninteresting to the average modern child. Some of them would be outlandish to almost any reader today. Irvin Cobb has recently pointed out some incongruities of such poems as Longfellow's "Excelsior," and Sir Walter Scott's "Lochinvar." One wonders, however, whether the verses of the newer poets would seem less incongruous to children. Ralph Hodgson's "Time, you old gypsy man," would doubtless be pleasant to many children, but so would Blake's "Reeds of Innocence." But other contemporary poems, such as the prologue to James Elroy Flecker's "The Golden Journey to Samarkand," might have little appeal to any pupils in the schools who were not already somewhat educated in the appreciation of poetry. Certainly the average verse of today that is considered most modern contains as many incongruities as any of the specimens of the classics or semi-classics that have appeared in the school readers of the past. It is not enough, therefore, to substitute contemporary poems for older ones, since much that is contemporary has little real vitality of the sort to interest children.

The difficulty in choosing poetry for school readers, or for collateral reading in high school courses, is that no one person's taste has yet been found broad enough fully to meet the needs of large classes, including children of all different types. A child, then, should be encouraged to turn to the volumes of the poets for himself, and to pick out what appeals to him. Yet in many volumes some children would find little or nothing to interest them; so anthologies for children will probably continue to be made. Certainly, poetry should not be forced on children in the schools, for if it is, an aversion to it may be developed which will have to be overcome later. In any case, the study of poetry should not consist of the analysis of sentences and the discussion of technical qualities of style. Teachers who have been accustomed to mere parsing must themselves be instructed in the really natural ways of arousing enthusiasm for poetry. The colleges and normal schools have been at fault in trying to give their students a smattering of the German

method of scholarship as applied to literature. Thus, the reform, in order to benefit the children fully, must include a reform in higher education.

Editorial Notes

Who would have believed it possible, a few years ago, that the American architect would be soon erecting his architecture abroad? And yet America, as every one knows by this time, has undertaken the work of rebuilding the magnificent Louvain Library, destroyed during the war. A million dollars, it is believed, will be raised in the United States to realize the plans of Mr. Whitney Warren, the architect. Mr. Warren has himself chosen the site. Of course "Louvain" simply means that America is building in old world forms, adding here and there a few adaptations from ideas that American conditions have developed. Will this initiative spread? That question only American architects can answer. It will, indeed, be a fine revelation if they can show Europe some fresh motifs in public buildings in addition to those which characterize the American skyscraper. Mr. Warren is eager that America should put this Louvain enterprise through unaided, but one fancies that Ralph Adams Cram already sees in it the promising beginnings of a time when America, the once ambitious pupil of Europe, may carry out her own architectural forms on the soil whence came the original inspirations.

The depth of anarchy to which Russia has fallen is shown by the fact that Turkish vessels calling at Crimean ports were paid for their coal, wood, fruit, and foodstuffs in Romanoff paper money, salt, or Soviet paper currency. It was considered advisable in most cases to exchange these payments for jewelry. Indeed the Soviet authorities in the Crimea have under consideration a scheme for establishing a show room in Sebastopol, where jewelry for sale will be exhibited. Jewelry in the form of barter, it is said, has proved most acceptable to foreign merchants. Russia, in fact, seems to have lapsed back to the days when trading was conducted by means of such articles as a man wanted, and not by gold or token currency. The value of the old Russian currency is seen in the window of a London tailor who is giving away a 1000-ruble note, or even a 10,000-ruble note, to anyone who will favor him with an order for a suit of clothes.

The "movies" as a medium for propaganda make not altogether a novel use of our places of entertainment. During the war, the proprietors of the screen theaters allowed them to be used in furthering the cause of enlistment, and short addresses were given from the stages by government and other agents. It is now understood that during next winter and spring the screens of 10,000 American motion picture theaters will be used to conduct an active campaign against the daylight saving plan. The assumption is that the public are seeking their amusement elsewhere through the extra daylight hours at their disposal, the receipts of the "movie" houses having fallen off accordingly. A delicate question thus arises: In the first place one is inclined to ask if it is at all tactful on the part of the theater men to agitate along lines which are clearly opposed to the convictions of the great majority of the community?

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE has looked through the countries of the Allies and their associates and finds that while he still remains in power as Premier there have meanwhile been six premiers in France, six in Italy, and nine in Germany. He might have added, of course, two presidents in America or, rather, two secretaries of state. The question is pertinent: What has kept Mr. Lloyd George the only man still in office? It is an old question in England, and the answer that suggests itself is "The Coalition," which the New Zealand caricaturist, that other David, "the one and only Low," has represented to the world as the sublime coalition double-headed ass, "the Marvellous Moke." Much virtue in your coalition, then! Although there are many Liberals who see in it no virtue whatever, and would be mightily pleased if anyone could show them how to end a coalition that is no coalition at all, so long as it does not include them!

A PECULIAR feature of the unemployment situation in the United States is that it has not been brought about altogether by the absence of work. After making due allowance for two factors, the need of better distribution of the workers, and the difficulty of a man trained along special lines finding exactly the kind of job for which he is technically qualified, there comes the vital question of the wage scale. The worker lives in an era when it is apparently no longer the case of the laborer being worthy of his hire, but of the hire being worthy of the worker. And all through the United States there are householders, tradesmen, and other small employers who, rather than pay the prices demanded by labor for the minor jobs, either let them go undone or do them themselves. "Where there's a will there's a way" is an adage which still applies.

A GEOGRAPHICAL discovery has been made which has caused a good deal of surprise to those who made it. In attempting to check by wireless the standard line between Lyons and Sydney, the operators found a discrepancy of several seconds between the two towns. Further experiments showed the existence of a mistake of nearly a hundred yards in the position of Australia on the maps. Of course all kinds of explanations have been put forward to cover the error, but so far the comments have been facetious rather than ingenious. The man in the street wants to know if Australia has always been where she was said to be, or whether Captain Cook, all those many years ago, placed her awry on his chart.

OLD customs in the City of London die very hard. In the days that were earlier the Lord Mayor granted "carooms" or licenses to keep carts, cars, or trolleys to such as desired them; and the practice of "cart-marking" is still maintained. The vehicles which stand for hire are few, but there are still stands for carts as there are cab ranks; and advantage is taken of the old system to enable certain vehicles which would otherwise be moved on, like "Poor Jo," to stand for use as required. Hay wagons may still be seen taking up their position in Whitechapel, and carriers' carts from the country outside the Old Bailey.